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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Washington Hits at Lynching

Governor Rolph Is Criticized

Mussolini Has League Reform

New York Hears Gold Talks

Hungary Halts Racial Riots

U. S. Hires 2,000,000 Men

THE U. S. Department of Justice deplores the lynching of two confessed kidnapers at San Jose, Calif., and the approval of the lynchers by Gov. James Rolph Jr. The department refutes the Governor's statement that the lynching is "a fine lesson to the whole nation." Instead, the lynching is a damaging blow to law and order, a setback to able, effective efforts which have made a splendid showing toward settling the kidnaping problem by legal means. As Governor Rolph declares he will pardon any convicted lynchers, Gov. A. C. Ritchie of Maryland, in striking contrast, sends troops to arrest nine lynchers of a Negro who had not been promptly taken into custody. Washington couches its protest not in legal terms but in words of common sense—"You cannot fight crime with crime."

¶ California's widespread condoning of the lynching of the ruthless kidnapers and slayers of young Brooke Hart is probably only momentary. The crime was such a complete outrage upon the quiet, home-loving folk of San Jose that their resentment knew no bounds. Also, a trial system that affords too many loopholes of escape must take its share of the blame. Yet meeting outrage with outrage does not serve, but only ridicules justice. In every sound community must rise supreme the bulwark of its liberty, its safety, its civil and social life. If machinery functions imperfectly, it can be repaired; if service functions slowly, it can be speeded up; but the bulwark needs no aid from mob passion's mad hand—This bulwark is the simple, shining majesty of the law.

¶ Italy shapes its proposal for reforming the League of Nations. London understands Premier Mussolini will lay before Maxim Litvinoff, Russia's Foreign Commissar, who is to visit him, a plan he hopes will bring Germany and Japan back into the League and induce Russia and the United States to join. The scheme sees the League throwing off the semblance of a Versailles machine to keep defeated nations in inferiority. It gives vast powers to an enlarged League Council, fades the Assembly and the smaller powers into oblivion—And the small powers will surely raise their large voices against that.

¶ New York City sees mass meetings which oppose and support with election-time fervor the Roosevelt monetary policies. The Crusaders, American Federation of Labor and American Legion sponsor a "sound money" gathering in Carnegie Hall that hears appeals to "stop the greenback flood," "give us not more coin, but more confidence," "don't open the mints to silver, but open the mills to labor." At the Hippodrome 20,000 persons try to get inside to hear the Rev. Father Charles E. Coughlin, crusading priest of Detroit, back the Washington Administration and attack Alfred E. Smith for his "baloney dollar" ridicule—Few understand the involved issues, but many cheer the open fight.

¶ Hungary closes the Budapest and Debreczin universities to end anti-Jewish riots and the destruction of campus property. Anti-Semitic agitators have demanded a limitation on the number of Jewish students, as in Germany, with the Government ignoring the demand, hence the outbreaks. Racial intolerance has found brutal expression in Hungary in the past, but was believed to have died out. Jews play a prominent and respected part in business, banking and the press—Calmer citizens are backing the Government's stand against the fomenters of persecution.

¶ The wondering world wags on. In Germany Bishop Joachim Hossenfelder, German Christian leader, resigns, a triumph for the dissenting pastors. Newfoundland finds Sir William Coaker, its veteran statesman, declaring the governing commission should be of Newfoundlanders, otherwise the country will become "another Ireland." Rome messages say Premier Mussolini feels disarmament must succeed or the League itself will fail—He means that if nations can't shelve war they needn't parley over peace things.

¶ The Civil Works Administration will soon have put 2,000,000 men to work. From all parts of the United States come reports that President Roosevelt's scheme for paid activity on the part of this number in an unprecedently short time is attaining success. By Dec. 15, says the CWA, 4,000,000 men will have been given work and wages on these local projects. Supplies of picks, shovels and wheelbarrows are being exhausted; factories are working overtime on new ones. Even the mid-West farm situation feels the effect—Idle farmers join the wage earners while farm problems pend.

U. S. Swings To Left Again On Gold Price

Action Necessary to Keep Dollar Down on Foreign Exchange

Only Nine-Cent Rise

Washington Anxious of What Effect It Will Have on Bond Market

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—The currency tight-rope walk forced on the Administration by an inherent contradiction in aims continued today with a lean toward the left when the RFC reversed recent policy and increased its offer for American gold by 9 cents, to $33.85.

The elevation, which came with apparent reluctance and despite an evident desire to improve and stiffen the bond market in preparation for extensive refinancing by Dec. 15, was aimed squarely toward depreciating the dollar on foreign exchange. At the same time, it involved an inconsistency with internal policy.

Here are the two prongs of the gold pincers which now grip the Administration: On the one hand is the imperative internal need to prepare a strong bond market for the Dec. 15 operations. On the other is the desire for a depreciated dollar so low as to have a marked effect on farm prices, such as cotton and wheat, which normally respond to world price levels.

For seven days now the general trend has been toward improving the internal bond market, in preparation for the flotation of short-term securities on Dec. 15. But this tendency has also served to appreciate the dollar abroad.

Wanted Dollar Kept Down

This the Administration definitely did not desire. Therefore, it has been forced upon the tight-rope, delicately balancing between assurances at home and alarms abroad. For, in response to the declarations and implications of stability of the past week, the dollar spurted ahead abroad, increasing its value until a pound sterling today would buy only $5.10, whereas a week ago the pound would buy almost $5.50.

Whether today's modest gold-price elevation to 9 cents—one of the lowest to date—will disturb internal bond markets remains to be seen. The necessity of preparing the market for next month's operations is still primary. Indeed, "rigging the market," a practice sternly condemned before the Senate Committee on Banking and Finance when it was indulged in by private firms—has become a vital aim of governmental policy.

So it was that the RFC price on gold was boosted only twice in two weeks, to the tune of reassuring hints. Internally therefore, the Administration aim is to spread confidence and stability; in short, to improve the Government's credit, strengthen the dollar and persuade people that government obligations are good things to hold.

Just the Opposite Outside

Externally, the necessities are precisely opposite. The aim is to sell the dollar cheaply—in effect to decrease general confidence in the credit of the United States, upon which the currency's quotation is based. Great was the satisfaction in Washington as the dollar went to new depreciated levels in terms of the pound in recent weeks. Every step of depreciation, it was felt, would have its effect in raising American prices for such commodities as respond to world price levels.

The essence of the Warren price-raising plan was that farm prices should feel its effects first. Hence,

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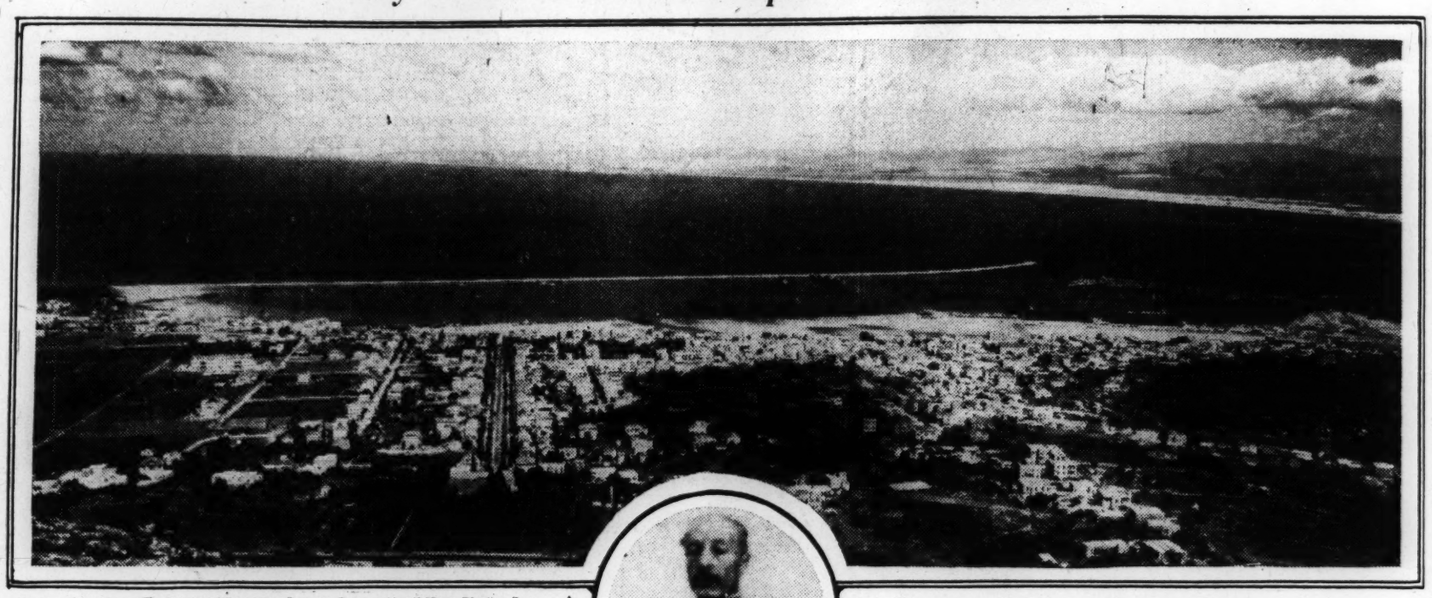
Holy Land's Great Port Opened for Commerce



Upper—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Lower—International News Photos, Inc.

Haifa Harbor and the British High Commissioner

General View of the Completed Harbor From Mount Carmel, Main Breakwater to the Left, Lees Breakwater to the Right. Lower: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, High Commissioner for Palestine and Transjordan

New Haifa Harbor Brings Trade Boom to Palestine

'Gateway to the East,' Doing Big Business in Oranges and Tourists, Makes Bid for Wider World Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Outgoing oranges and incoming tourists form but a part of Haifa's story, and only a portion of the trade which is expected to flow through this newest harbor on the Mediterranean.

Second only in size to Marseilles upon the vast sea to which Gibraltar, Port Said and Crete hold the keys, Haifa (opened Oct. 31) now makes its bid for world trade.

The harbor marks a distinct economic development for Palestine. But it means, as well, a significant change in the facilities for the waterborne commerce of the entire Middle East including Iraq and Persia.

Palestine's rapidly growing citrus production augurs well for increasing export. Last season's export of oranges was 4,249,891 boxes, as compared with 3,496,586 the year before, and this is typical of the steady rise in recent years. It is expected that citrus export will reach 6,000,000 boxes within the next two years, when many of the new groves reach the yielding stage. While the shipment of citrus from Jaffa has remained at its former level, all increase in export has gone through Haifa.

Variety in Exportables

With the development of new industries in the country, notably the production of potash and bromine from the brine of the Dead Sea, exports other than citrus are also showing a steady gain, having risen by £100,000 during the last year. Little doubt is expressed here that most of the trade will go through Haifa because of the great advantages its new harbor has over Jaffa's port, where cargo must still be taken from shore to steamer by lighters and loaded in mid-water.

A special area has been set aside in Haifa for the bulk-storage of oil, delivered from tankers to storage tanks by submarine pipes and from the storage tanks to oil bunkered ships the same way. But in the future it will be on the export and not on the import of oil that Haifa will rely, for it is to be one of the terminals of the Iraq pipe-line which is to deliver the oil of Mesopotamia to the shores of the Mediterranean. The Iraq Petroleum Company is making steady progress with the laying of 1200 miles of pipe-line. A dock from which the oil will be discharged at Haifa harbor is already under construction in anticipation of the flow of oil from the Mosul oil fields to Haifa and Tripoli, the Syrian outlet of the pipe-line.

And More Tourists

Tourist trade is expected to increase considerably now that it is possible for large ships to berth alongside the quays of Haifa Harbor. The prospects of a night's train trip through the Sinai desert from Egypt or the problematical and trying landing at Jaffa, where even in good weather ships must anchor at sea and land passengers and freight by means of lighters rowed between treacherous rocks, have often discouraged tourists from visiting the Holy Land. With landing made easy by walking down a gangplank to the shores of Haifa, it is expected that the lure of Pales-

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War Debt 'Tokens' From Italy and Five Others Are Indicated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 — The Italian Government has repeated its June offer of a $1,000,000 token payment to take care of the Dec. 15 war debts installment, and the issue is under negotiation between the State Department and the Italian Embassy here.

Czechoslovakia, Finland, and Latvia have also opened negotiations with a view to token or full payment. No doubt exists but that the offerings will be gratefully received and acknowledged in much the same terms as applied to Great Britain, recognizing that such payments leave intact the validity of the debt and are not to be interpreted as defaults.

Roumania joined the token-paying throng in June, but nothing has been heard from its envoys thus far. That leaves six powers, headed by Great Britain and Italy on the preferred, or token-paying, list and seven countries in unheeding default. France, Belgium, Poland, Yugoslavia, Lithuania, Hungary and Estonia presumably will fail to make any payment at all.

All the debtor nations together owe the Washington Government $152,753,659 on Dec. 15. The British share was $117,670,765. Of the remainder, France had the largest share, and the Italian, Czech, Finnish and Latvian shares were relatively minor.

From the American point of view, the December payments will be larger than those in June, for they will not be in silver. Italy, for example, offers $1,000,000 in American currency today, whereas in June it was expressed in silver at roughly a 30 per cent discount. But for the Europeans, the saving today is even greater than it was in June, because of the dollar depreciation which has come in the meantime.

Thanksgiving Service In The Mother Church

The annual Thanksgiving Day service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be held Thursday morning at 10:45 o'clock in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The service will include the reading of the Lesson-Sermon entitled "Thanksgiving" as given in the Christian Science Quarterly, and the devotion of a part of the time to brief testimonies by members of the congregation expressive of the Thanksgiving sentiment.

British Support To Newfoundland In Crisis Assured

Loss of Dominion Status Is Price to Be Paid, Legislators Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov 28—Newfoundland's Legislature listened calmly yesterday to what was probably the most momentous address heard within its walls since its inauguration, when the Governor, Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, in the speech from the throne, announced proposals for terminating the sovereign status of the island and calling in the British Government to help straighten out its financial and political difficulties.

The Governor's speech dealt solely with the proposals set forth in the report issued by the Royal Commission which has for some time been investigating the situation. Members, said Sir David, were summoned to give immediate consideration to the commission's recommendations. Thereupon he outlined the assistance that the Government of the United Kingdom was prepared to give if the proposals were accepted.

"It will suffice for me to say," said the Governor, "that during the last two years it has become increasingly apparent that the Dominion is unable from its own resources to meet the interest on the public debt. Urgent action is therefore required if the island is to be saved from default. The Royal Commission, after impartial and extensive investigation, has declared that the needs of the Dominion are twofold—financial and political—and in these circumstances it has recommended that immediate appeal be made to His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom for its sympathetic consideration of a joint plan of reconstruction.

"A telegram received from the Secretary of Dominions, Mr. James H. Thomas, indicates that such an appeal would be assured favorable and indeed generous response. It is in the belief that the commission's recommendations afford the people of Newfoundland not merely a prospect of relief from immediate financial anxiety but adequate means of freeing themselves from unprecedented difficulties against which they are bravely struggling, that my minister will lay before you proposals for giving them immediate effect."

Virtual End to the Grand Jury System in Massachusetts Urged

Crime Commission Recommends Practical Elimination to Governor to Provide Short Cut to More Effective Prosecution of Criminals

A direct shortcut to the immediate and effective prosecution of criminals, through virtual elimination of the outworn grand jury system, is today recommended to Gov. Joseph B. Ely by the Crime Commission.

As one of a series of reports, this is the second telling blow delivered by the Commission at the rising arrogance of underworld political corruption.

Its recommendations would bring summary end to the present system of tortuous criminal proceedings, which often drag out for months and even years while the case grows cold, witnesses go stale, and bribery has time to corrode the sharp edge of justice.

Quite simply, the recommendation would make information filed and sworn by a district attorney sufficient to bring a criminal case to trial. Responsibility would therefore be fixed squarely upon the district attorney. The grand jury would be preserved only for minor functions and would not even enter into the vast majority of proceedings.

Regarding Corruption

With regard to evidences of corruption in the present devious court system, the Commission minced no words.

After speaking of the endless possibilities for protracting and obstructing the process of conviction, and after recommending that red tape be cut out, the following pointed words were written into the report: "(Under the recommended system) the guilty defendant has less time in which to use influence, bribery or intimidation, to bring about a change in testimony or the disappearance of a vital witness."

The old grand jury system was condemned very simply by the Commission, through explaining its origin. It is a relic, dust-covered of centuries ago, when the Crown in England used criminal proceedings to get its enemies out of the way. Rising democracy then used the public grand jury to checkmate such secret and swift convictions.

Today, the tables are turned; this time the people need swiftness of prosecution to defend their liberties, against the political pull of the underworld.

Exposures by the Commission of the devious channels through which a State prosecutor has to drag his efforts to convict criminals, come as a surprise to laymen.

First, the present law prescribes a hearing in a district or municipal court, which follows upon police investigation and results in a warrant or summons.

Secondly, for cases which have criminal possibilities, there must be a hearing for examination of witnesses, required by law. With this over, and grounds for possible felony established, the court orders the case held for the grand jury.

Frequently Held Over

The grand jury may be in session or it may not. Delay often amounts to as much as six months. Cases have frequently been held over to later sessions of the grand jury, because the prosecution claims lack of evidence.

Only then—with grand jury indictment returned—has the legal controversy between the Commonwealth and the defendant begun. The whole process of establishing "probable cause," which is merely to establish the necessity for a trial, has been established at least twice, and perhaps as many as five times, the commission has determined.

"It is an accepted axiom of the administration of criminal law," reads the report, "that the shorter the time that elapses between commission of a crime and the trial, the better is the chance that the guilty person will be convicted."

Reasons are the chance for bribery already mentioned, the clouding of memories by time, the dulling interest of witnesses who are forced to

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Chicken Suppers Help Raise Fund For Light Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST ELKTON, Ohio, Nov. 28—A municipal lighting plant, paid for by popular subscription and a dedicatory dinner, has been placed in operation here. This plant supplies current to 27 boulevard lamps of 100-watt power.

Mayor A. R. Kirk and citizens who wielded pick and shovel with him in helping to build the plant are now planning to enlarge it to light West Elkton homes.

They subscribed $1500, with which a building 10 by 12 feet was erected and a generator and engine installed at cost by a contractor. The 20-horsepower engine was "bought at a bargain."

Neighbors were called in to help celebrate the opening, and the housewives collected 50 cents each from those served with rabbit, chicken and oyster suppers. The proceeds were turned over to the fund for the plant.

West Elkton, with a population of 300—one of Ohio's oldest Quaker settlements—has been paying $264 yearly for street lights. The Mayor says the light cost will now be about $180 a year.

An injunction issued to prevent stringing wires over those of another service company forced the running of their cables under ground.

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Things Present

The NRA has been assailed by some students who declare it unconstitutional; others insist that America has set up a dictatorship. Read an appraisal of the plan written by W. Y. Elliott, professor of government, Harvard University, "NRA and the Constitution" on the Editorial page.

The Hobbies and Hints department on the Home Building and Gardening page is made up of helpful ideas shared by our readers.

Russia is the topic of the hour, and the Soviet educational system has its share of interest. The subject is well covered in the article in the northwest corner of the Progress in Education page.

Your friend who is studying French will enjoy comparing the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Come Play, and another adventure with Mr. Scroggins.

Granddad of Navy Dirigibles Still in Akron Packing Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—While the little blimps ply their busy way to Florida these days and the Macon engages in miniature warfare off the west coast, the "grandpappy" of these airships reposes in the shadowy recesses of the big airship hangar at Wingfoot Lake on the outskirts of Akron, having faithfully served its purpose in the wonderful saga of lighter-than-air, although it has never seen the light of day in America.

And what is more, Mr. Jack Boettner, Goodyear blimp chief and its guardian, says it probably never will.

The "grandpappy of the Macon" is the Chalais Meudon, French built, non-rigid, 320,000 cubic foot blimp. It has been in Akron since 1920 but it has never been taken into the air here because it has never been assembled. After 13 years it is still in packing cases.

The story of the Chalais Meudon starts immediately after the armistice, when nations were seeking preparedness in the air. France was building airships when the armistice was signed, big blimps with navigating bridges above their nautical cabins. They cost about $300,000. Then the United States Navy became interested, and a French ship was bought by the Goodyear at a fraction of the original cost.

Early in 1920 the Chalais Meudon, officially designated the "CM 5," was sent over in packing boxes, which on arrival were pried open and fabric experts took samples. The two Salmson motors of 250 horsepower each were set up. Parts of the cabin were assembled. The samples went to a laboratory, where Goodyear engineers decided they could make fabric as good if not better than the French fabric.

The ship's tail surfaces were studied and the balloon net, which was to have been kept inflated by a motor in the cabin, was looked over and eventually returned to the boxes.

About that time, the navy decided that it needed rigid airships more than blimps anyway, and started to make plans for the Shenandoah. So the rest of the boxes were never unpacked.

Today the Chalais Meudon would be rated an antique by Dr. Arnstein and other airship designers. It is shaped like a large Thuringer sausage with a slight sag under the belly. In its photographs, taken in the air in France, it looks rough and unfinished compared to the clean-cut appearance of the new navy ships.

Its control car is 57 feet long when assembled, and 5 feet 6 inches wide. It was inclosed in glass and on the top side was a flying bridge where the skipper could pace back and forth in the breeze.

Its two motors, which are still used by airship students at the lake for learning "what makes the wheels go round," were capable of pushing the ship through the air at a top speed of between 47 and 50 miles an hour. It had an estimated cruising radius of 1400 miles. One of its most advanced features was a wireless set to keep in touch with headquarters.

Low Turkey Prices This Year Reflect Kinks in Economic Law

When the Thanksgiving turkey comes up brown on the board at the Wheeler's household on Thursday, there will no doubt be rejoicing in the Wheeler family circle. Little Willie may have all he wants, for turkeys are cheap this year. Joe bought the bird at the chain store on his way home from the shoe factory where he works, and paid only 23 cents a pound for it.

But halfway across the continent there is a man who played a big part in the placing of that turkey on the Wheeler's table, and he is not doing any rejoicing. Rather his brow is wrinkled as he attempts to figure out just how he stands on the season's work. The turkey that Joe bought at the rate of 23 cents a pound in the Massachusetts store netted the farmer about 10 cents a pound live weight, and you can't put meat around a wishbone for 10 cents a pound.

Out in Bellingham, Mass., Mr. Walter Rollins, raiser of fine quality native turkeys for the local market, is gloomily surveying the end of a long, hard season. Let Mr. Rollins tell you his status on the eve of Thanksgiving Day.

"I raised 2000 birds this year. Every one of the best quality, grain-fed turkey to be had. They will bring on the retail market 35 cents a pound. I've figured it all out, and calculated that I will receive on the average $2.70 for each bird. And every bird that goes onto a truck outside the door represents just $2 worth of feed. That leaves me 70 cents per turkey to pay the wages of a man I have kept all the season, extra help to prepare the turkeys for market, taxes, incubator and brooder costs and my own salary. Multiply the 70 cents by the 2000 turkeys and you'll see where I get off.

"A comparison with last year will make it clearer. Last year the same turkeys fetched 40 and 45 cents a pound, and the feed I bought this year at $47 a ton I then bought for $35. Last year I just about broke even.

"Why have turkeys gone lower this year than last? The answer is the flood of birds from the West. And not representing honest competition. Oh, the western farmer is not to blame. I'll bet the average turkey raiser out there is in the same boat as myself. He can raise turkeys much more cheaply than I can, for his birds are range-fed for the most part. But he can't afford to raise them to sell at present prices."

In the next town a retail dealer gives his views on the situation.

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Il Duce Works For Powerful League Board

Membership for Russia and Return of Germany and Japan Sought

Insists Upon Reforms

Will Talk With Litvinoff on Plan—Baldwin Warns of Armament Race

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 28—A plan to curtail the powers of the Assembly of the League of Nations, enlarge the size of the Council and form a new small but powerful executive body of which Soviet Russia would be a member, is to be discussed by Premier Benito Mussolini and Mr. Maxim Litvinoff when they meet Saturday, it is understood in diplomatic quarters here.

Il Duce's dissatisfaction with the present working of the League long has been a matter of common knowledge. It often has been stated, particularly in the past few weks, that Italy would follow Japan and Germany out of the League. Now it appears that while determined to take this drastic step as a last resort Signor Mussolini wants first to make an effort to reform the League Covenant in such a way that not only would Germany and Japan return to the fold, but Soviet Russia, and, if possible, the United States would be able to join it as well.

So far the plan is understood only to have reached the embryonic state. It is a realization expected to involve months of discussion and negotiations. And it is incontestable that diplomatic circles here, while prepared to be convinced that the proposed change is for the better see serious difficulties in the way of general acceptance.

Versailles System 'Broken Down'

As one eminent authority here explained to the Monitor: "The Versailles system under which the League has been regarded as an instrument for keeping defeated nations as inferiors has now definitely broken down. But it will be very hard to convince people of this fact though it is the key to the whole situation."

Another difficulty is that Signor Mussolini's plan, as understood here involves the League Assembly practically voting itself into oblivion. Moreover, there is bound to be, on the one hand, enormous competition for the right to sit in the enlarged Council, and, on the other widespread suspicion among smaller states of the executive committee of great powers, in whose hands Signor Mussolini proposes to put most of the authority.

While Signor Mussolini is trying to devise a way to bring Germany back to the League and enable Soviet Russia to enter it for the first time Britain is concentrating attention on finding a solution of the disarmament impasse.

Three Courses Before Europe

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, speaking in the House of Commons yesterday once more urged the importance of Germany becoming a "partner" of other nations. "She has vast problems at home to settle, fearful problems, vast masses of unemployment and she needs peace.

"Does she want it," Mr. Baldwin went on. "We hope so. We have to find out.

"We, the French and the Italians must all get in direct touch with her to find out where we all are and see what can be done."

Mr. Baldwin declared the three courses before the powers are: First, disarmament down to the German level; second, the heavily armed nations disarming to a point and Germany rearming to that point; third, competition in armaments.

"I say here that in no circumstances must the third alternative be reached," Mr. Baldwin declared.

Lindbergh Ready For Atlantic Hop

RECIFE (Pernambuco), Brazil, Nov. 28 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, a dispatch from Porto Praia, Cape Verde Islands, said today, expects to take off on his flight to South America at 3:45 a. m. G. M. T., tomorrow.

DAKAR, Senegal, Nov. 28 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh rested today at Calheta in the Cape Verde Islands, after a flight across 800 miles of the South Atlantic from Villa Cisneros yesterday.

Midway between the Cape Verde Islands and the coast of Brazil is stationed the mother-ship of the German Lufthansa Air Lines, the S. S. Westfalen. It serves as supply ship and landing stage for the German transatlantic air mail lines.

BERLIN, Nov. 28 (AP)—Officials of the Lufthansa, the German International Air Lines, said today they would gladly assist Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh if the American fliers care to make use of their facilities on their transatlantic flight from the Cape Verde Islands.

Open Call Exchange Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, S. Af.—Efforts to supplement the service of the existing Stock Exchange and to obtain the utmost dispatch in exchange transactions culminated last month in the starting of the Open Call Exchange in Johannesburg. This exchange responds to a call for large production, free and open dealing, and celerity and dispatch in handling gold securities.

Pecora Declares Public 'Milked' On Detroit Tube

Drags Out Evidence That Chase Affiliate Knew It Bad Business

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—A tunnel under the Detroit River, used to connect two of the biggest cities on the United States-Canadian border was used today to illustrate the need of radical new legislation to protect the investing public against the negligence of brokers and bankers.

The testimony was brought out before the Senate committee investigating Wall Street practices and bore a more direct connection to the welfare of the average buyer of securities than much of that which has gone before.

The tunnel in question connects Detroit, Mich., with Windsor, Ont., aand was one of the ill-fated ventures in which the Chase National Bank helped to turn quantities of now depreciated or worthless stock into the hands of the investing public through the agency of its investment affiliate, the Chase Securities Corporation.

The primary object of the Senate investigation has been from the outset to show that brokers and bankers have not exercised due precaution before releasing a flood of artistically engraved but worthless financial paper upon the man in the street, who is persuaded by the glowing terms of the prospectus and the renown of the banking house to put life-time savings into the ventures.

It was the effort of Mr. Ferdinand Pecora's reiterated questioning today to elicit from Mr. Leslie W. Snow, second vice-president of the Chase National Bank, admission that in the financial operations in question any far-sighted business man might have foreseen the investment would be a failure. The Chase Securities Corporation was chiefly eager, he contended, to get a slice in the "melon" involved in selling the big obligations of the tunnel project to the public.

Obligations of the Detroit and Canada Tunnel Company are now next to worthless, evidence revealed.

A Hard Customer to Fit

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ely Tells Police Of Boston to Oust All Speakeasies

Liquor Act Speeded to Defeat Lobbyists for Underworld

"The speakeasies and the illegal night club are going to be closed."

Thus today did Gov. Joseph B. Ely issue an unprecedented challenge to the Boston police department and the police of other cities to close up all illegal liquor selling paces or submit to state action.

In a scathing indictment of Boston's police inactivity, the Governor declared there "must be some action on the part of the Boston police force and what is true of Boston is true of every other city."

"If the Boston police force continues its inactivity," he said, "I will get someone who will act. I do not like to interfere with Boston's enforcement of the liquor laws, but if the city does not get busy, I'll get busy."

Silent Until Now

The Governor, who has maintained a sphinxlike silence in the face of the sustained criticism of the Boston police, is at last giving clear evidence of his opinion of the work being done by that force.

This action is believed to have been stimulated by indications that the speakeasies and illegal night clubs were attempting to impede the passage of the liquor law in order to reap profit from liquor sales over the holiday. But regardless of whether the liquor law is passed by Dec. 5 or not, the Governor expresses determination to have the speakeasies closed for good.

Liquor Bill Speeded

"Now that the liquor traffic has been or is soon to be brought within the law, illegal traffic cannot be countenanced, he said. In the meantime, the liquor control bill is being speeded forward through the action today of the Senate Ways and Means Committee, which has lifted out four sections of the measure and supported them as a separate bill. This action will enable the Senate to pass on the noncontroversial parts of the bill and thus expedite general action.

The sections so dealt with involved the following subjects: manufacture, distilling, wholesale distribution and importation and transportation of the fluid.

The liquor bill, with the tavern and 28 amendments attached, passed the House yesterday and went to the Senate, which referred it to its Ways and Means Committee.

Lobbying Charged

The tavern which remains the nub of the controversy was indorsed a second time by a vote of 123 to 104, an increase of 4 votes over the number by which the tavern was approved at the third reading at the House.

As the bill finally emerged from the House it carried an amendment offered by Representative Martin Hays of Brighton that would provide for a referendum at the election in April of party delegates. But this amendment has been adjudged unconstitutional by the House counsel and will be stricken from the measure by the Senate without doubt.

Accusations of illegal pressure and subtle political tactics are rife as the various groups eagerly seek anticipated profits from the liquor traffic. Allegation that speakeasies and illegal night club interests were attempting to prevent the liquor bill's passage before the Christmas holidays has been made. Lobbyists for these illegal interests have been allegedly obstructing action in order to assure the speakeasies and night clubs a lucrative profit from the holiday trade.

These activities appear to have stimulated reprisals from the Governor today.

Among the amendments attached by the House are the following:

Authorization for women to work as waitresses in taverns.

No tavern licenses to be issued to a hotel licensee.

Establishment of a $100 license fee for clubs.

Exclusion of beer and wine licenses from the total allotment of hard liquor licenses.

Establishment of druggist's licenses to authorize sales without prescription, at fees ranging between $50 and $300, as determined by the local licensing board.

Exclusion of club licenses from the quota of hard liquor licenses.

Prohibition of wholesalers and manufacturers from holding interest in retail licenses.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"HAZEL KIRKE" (Peabody Playhouse). Second week of revival of this 50-year-old melodrama by The Stagers. 8:30.

"THE FIRST APPLE" (Shubert). Conrad Nagel and Irene Purcell head cast in this comedy. 8:15.

Movies

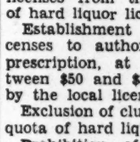
METROPOLITAN—"Cradle Song," with Dorothea Wieck. The Boswell Sisters on the stage. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:45, 10:45.

KEITH'S — "Little Women." Louisa M. Alcott's New England story. Reviewed yesterday. 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

BOSTON—"Master of Men." Walter Connolly and Jack Holt. Reviewed yesterday. James Melton heads vaudeville bill. 10:14 a. m., 1:23, 4:41, 7:50, 10:50.

STATE—"The Prizefighter and the Lady." 12, 3:30, 8, 7:15, 9:45.

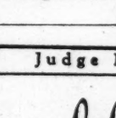
UPTOWN—"Ann Vickers." Screen version of Sinclair Lewis's novel. Stage revue, "Alice on Broadway." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 7:53, 10:41.



PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "College Coach." Paramount at 9, 11:29 a. m., 2:17, 5:06, 7:53, 10:41. Fenway at 2:07, 4:50, 7:25, 10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Cubby's World Flight," cartoon; "Head Hunters of Papua," travelogue; "Slander's Tongue," movie "tintype"; two news reels and comedies. Continuous from 9 a. m.

Hockey



BOSTON GARDEN—Boston Bruins vs. Ottawa. 8:30.

Music

AGASSIZ THEATER—(Radcliffe College, Cambridge.) Concert of chamber music for wind instruments by 11 members of the faculty of the Longy School of Music. Open to the public. 8:15.

BOSTON ART CLUB—Evening of music. 8:30.

TOMORROW

Music

FAELTEN SCHOOL—Recital of music for two pianos, by Mary Thorning Pierce and Mary Trainowicz. 12 noon.

FOOD SALE — For the benefit of the Family Welfare Society. Mrs. Robert W. Emmons, of 91 Beacon Street, is opening her house for a food sale between 10 a. m. and 4.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "American Rooms," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Bank League Favors Guaranty Fund For State Coöperatives

Legislation for a guaranty fund to insure deposits in Massachusetts coöperative banks was approved by the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League at a meeting today in the Hotel Statler. Under this plan the fund would be sufficient to insure full security of all shareholders in these institutions.

Mr. Raymond P. Harold, president of the league, in explaining the plan said the adoption of deposit insurance limited to the coöperatives of this State will involve very little expense, because of the almost perfect solvency record of these banks. In addition, separate legislation will be far more satisfactory than any proposal to enter a national pool in which all coöperative and similiar banks in the United States might be included.

The act which the league has voted to present to the Legislature provides that a guaranty fund rising to a maximum of $15,000,000 will be established with the Cooperative Central Bank, from which the shareholders of an coöperative bank in Massachusetts will be paid in full.

The Central Bank will administer the fund, which will be raised by immediate assessment on each bank of not less than a one-fourth of 1 per cent of the value of all classes of its shares and other later assessments. The Central Bank, with the approval of the Commissioner of Banks, will be authorized to take over the management of any member bank that shall appear unsound and unsafe. The act also would make permanent the life of the Central Coöperative Bank established by the Legislature in 1932 for a period of five years.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and colder tonight; lowest temperature 26 to 30 degrees; snow or rain is probable on Thursday; moderate east and northeast winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday fair; Thursday snow.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and slightly colder tonight and Wednesday; Thursday rain or snow.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh shifting winds over south portion, becoming northeast, and moderate east or northeast winds over north portion, and mostly overcast weather tonight; Wednesday fair.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 8:44 p. m., Wednesday 9 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

Bond Brokers Business Up

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 — Some brokers specializing in bonds report that their business in November ran well above that of any recent month This was especially true of specialists in U. S. Government securities, in which the turnover has been unusually heavy during the lats few weeks.

Repeal Opponents Win Point in Rule Of Washington Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Canon William S. Chase of Brooklyn yesterday obtained a rule from Justice F. Dickinson Letts of the District of Columbia Supreme Court instructing Acting Secretary Phillips of the State Department to show cause why he should not be restrained from proclaiming repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The hearing is set for Dec. 4, the day before the thirty-sixth state is expected to ratify the repeal amendment.

At the Department of Justice officials said that, even should Canon Chase, who is superintendent of the International Reform Federation, obtain the restraining order, it would not delay the return of legal liquor. They pointed out that repeal will become effective the moment the gavel falls signifying that the thirty-sixth state convention has ratified. Proclamation of the legislation by the Secretary of State is a required formality, but is not necessary to make repeal effective, they said.

Canon Chase was joined in his petition by the Rev. George S. Duncan of Washington. The petition alleged that delegates to the state conventions were not given the right of deliberation contemplated by the Constitution.

Canon Chase in the petition represented that he spoke for Mrs. Ella A. Boole of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and leaders of other dry organizations.

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TORONTO CANADA

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Arlene Jackson	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Holiday program	popular	Phil Regan, songs.
5:30	Singing Lady	"Dr. Doolittle"	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Nursery Rhymes.	Reports; talk	Dance music
6:00	NRA speaker	Evening Tattler;	Dance music	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Happy Landings	records; talks	Dance music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports: sports	News; speaker	Brunswick Orch.	Betty Barthell
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Cheerio's Mosaic.	Merry-Go-Round	Little Italy
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Piano recital	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	"Pruning the City	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Fischer's Orch.
7:30	Budget," talks	Lum and Abner	James Roosevelt	Popular vocal
7:45	Tessie the Typist	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Brunswick Orch.
8:00	Network serial	Sanderson and	"Elmer E. Yess"	Bette Brooks, songs
8:15	mystery drama	Crumit; orchestra	Singin' Sam	Master of Mystery
8:30	Talk series	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	dramatic sketch
8:45	"Trade and Mark."	his orchestra	Male Chorus	Mandolin Band
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Philadelphia Orch.	Dance program
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	Kentucky Colonels	Organ recital
9:30	"The Witch of Endor,	Ed Wynn; quartet;	on Parade for	Le Paradis Band
9:45	dramatic sketch	Voorhees's Orch.	the NRA	Reports; news
10:00	Billy Lossez and his	Dramatic sketch	Prof. R. E. Rogers;	Columbians, dance
10:15	orchestra	and concert orch.	Sevitzky Orch.	orchestra
10:30	Popular vocal	Madame Sylvia	Camera Man talk.	News Service
10:45	News flashes	Robert Simmons	Reports; news	Nino Martini; Co-
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Jacques Fisher and	lumbia Orchestra
11:15	Rines Orchestra	Meroff Orchestra	his orchestra	Gertrude Niesen
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	Meyer Davis and	Isham Jones and	
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, Farm and Home Hour: message to western farmers, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: sketch, "Treasure Island."
2:30 WAAB, Saint-Saëns's Carnival of the Animals, Philadelphia Orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:00 WNAC, "What Have You to be Thankful For?" The Man in the Street.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, New England Conservatory: J. M. Sanroma, piano; Harrison Keller, violin.
6:15 WBZ, Westminster Choir, Dr. John Finley Williamson, director.

Dinner and After

8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; vocalist; chorus; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WEEI, Troubadours Orchestra; Elissa Landi, guest soloist.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; concert orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen, with Chico Marx.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: speaker program from Washington.
11:15 WAAB, "What Our New Gold Policy Means," Frank E. Gannett, publisher.

Thursday's Features

10:15 WAAB, Hymns by choir of Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
10:45 WBZ, WAAB, Brown-Colgate football game, from Providence, R. I.
1:45 WNAC, Pennsylvania-Cornell football game, Philadelphia, Penna.
4:15 WBZ, Sir Stafford Crippa, Labor M. P., speaking from London.
5:00 WEEI, Special program from Plymouth Rock, Plymouth, Mass.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
10:00 WBZ, Hands Across the Border: special holiday program.
10:45 WAAB, Gladys Rice, soprano; Eugene Du Bois, violinist; orchestra.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 4:30, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Contemporary French lithographs; modern illustrated books. Selected Prints and Recent Accessions.

Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sunday, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Drawings from the Charles Loeser collection, through Nov. 30; Japanese scroll paintings of eighth to eighteenth centuries and Etruscan art, through Dec. 31. Also early German and Italian prints.

Germanic Museum—General exhibition of Teutonic art, paintings and sculpture by American-Scandinavian Artists Association.

Brittany Coffee Shop—Exhibition of water colors by Nelson Chase. Through Dec. 6.

Vose Galleries—Recent paintings by Angna Enters. Through Dec. 20

Goodman-Walker Galleries—Etchings by Canaletto of "Views of Venice."

Adrian Gallery—General exhibition.

Holman's Print Shop—Original drawings, both old and modern.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by John Whorf. Through Dec. 16.

Copley Society Gallery—Exhibition of portraits and landscapes in oil by Mary Earl Wood. Through Dec. 1.

Junior League Gallery—Exhibition of portrait heads in red and black chalk of well-known Bostonians by Alice Stackpole. Through Dec. 20.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Albert L. Leake. Through Dec. 1.

Boston Athenæum—Etchings by Whistler and Seymour Hayden. Through Dec. 31.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Native insects; undersea life; ducks; model of "Flying Cloud"; New England crafts; small mammals; Chinese handwork; ivory carvings; Satsuma ware; cloisonne.

Children's Art Center—Exhibition of water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Hand wrought jewelry by Anne La Rue Through Dec. 2.

Doll & Richards—Water color drawings and etchings of American locomotives by Otto Kuhler. Through Dec. 9. Small paintings by Stanley W. Woodward. Through Dec. 2.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Water colors and oils by Sydney Cave. Through Dec. 2.

Boston Art Club—Group exhibition by Boston's Younger Artists. Through Dec. 2.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of marine etchings and dry-points by C. J. A. Wilson. Through Dec. 11.

Foster Brothers—Exhibition of water colors by R. Clipston Sturgis. Through Dec. 9.

Midwinter Trust Conference

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—The fifteenth annual midwinter trust conference of the trust division, American Bankers Association, will be held Feb. 13, 14, and 15, 1934, at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, it is announced by H. O. Edmonds, president of the trust division and vice-president of the Northern Trust Company-Bank, Chicago, Illinois.

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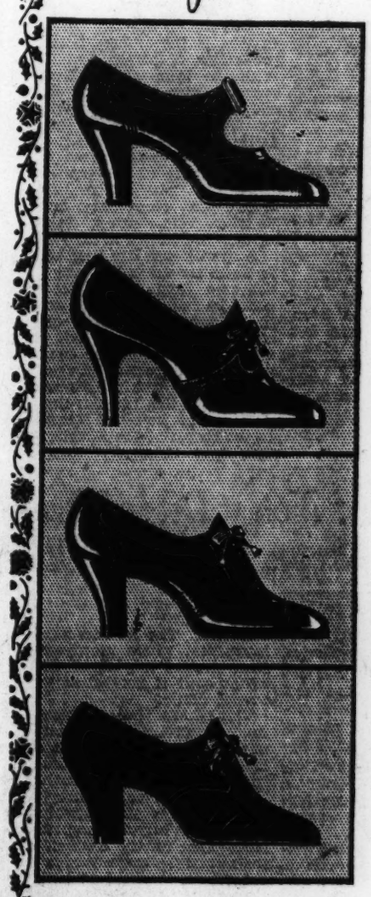
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Spain Prepares For Increase In Its Foreign Trade

Naming of Special Staff of Economic Experts Is Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Spain continues to make efforts toward putting its trade house in order.

A trade agreement with Chile will be the next step, it is believed, although a demand for revision of the trade situation with Morocco is especially pointed at this time. Ratification of Spain's convention with Estonia, signed July 16, has just been announced. The unratified convention with Uruguay, however, has faded temporarily out of public attention, it is explained, since nothing can be done in this connection until after the new Cortes meets on Dec. 8.

Since publication of the new economic policy decree on May 11, negotiations for commercial agreements or revision of those already existing have been taken with six countries—the United States, Argentina, France, Turkey, Russia and Chile.

One of the most deep-rooted changes effected by the republic, it is explained, has been an awakening in the man-in-the-street of active interest and a feeling of responsibility in national questions. He feels that a share in the task of carving out a prominent position for his country falls on his shoulders. Thus the demand for revision of trade agreements with foreign exporters and importers is especially urged at this time, observers declare.

Chilean Trade Sought

In the proposed agreement with Chile, it is declared here, a convention as comprehensive as that aimed at with Argentina is the object of negotiations being conducted by the diplomatic representatives of the respective countries. Spain is seeking trade concessions from Chile, observers declare, in return for the Chilean nitrate it offers to import. A convention embodying the agreement reached will be signed by the middle of December, it is expected.

Those backing a trade agreement with Morocco point out that while Spain exported to that country goods worth 75,000,000 pesetas (about $1,083,750,000 at 1923 rate, 14.45) 10 years ago, the figure today is 26,000,000 pesetas. Foreign imports to Morocco, however, are increasing from year to year, reports show, and France sent 2,500,000,000 francs' worth of goods to the Protectorate last year. Export trade from the Protectorate shows the same state of affairs, it is explained.

In the French zone, the export figure for 1932 amounted to 1,600,000,000 francs, while in the Spanish zone the figure was only 12,000,000 pesetas, or the equivalent of 24,000,000 francs.

Experts' Staff Advocated

The appointing of a special staff of economic and commercial experts to deal with the problem is urged. The Spanish Government, it is pointed out, ought also to take measures to insure that Spanish industry can produce goods at prices competing with those of products sent from other countries to the Protectorate. Official delay on the part of the Protectorate authorities in announcing tenders, is also condemned. News of these, it is stated, often reaches Spain actually after the last date of their admittance.

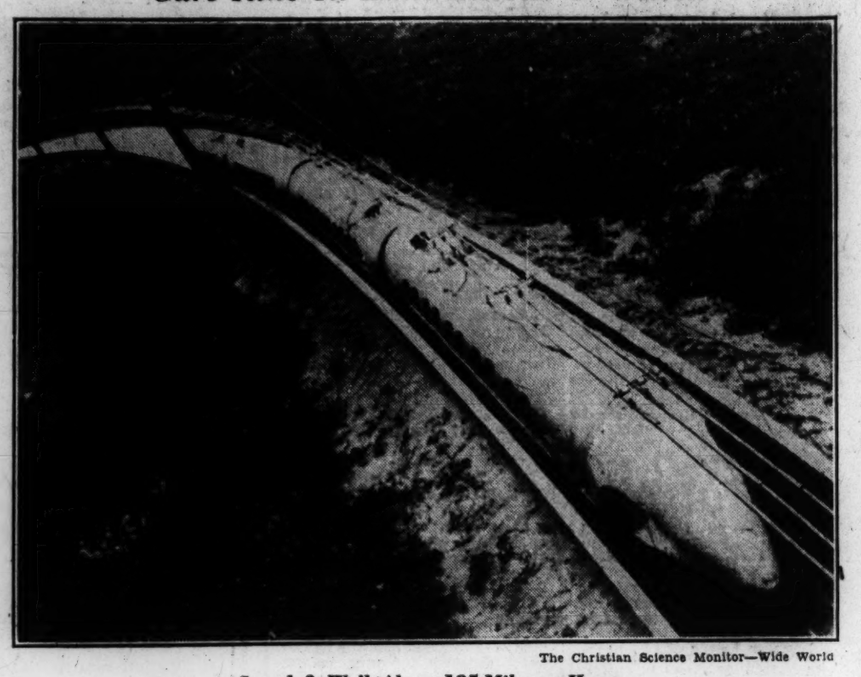
A petition demanding immediate consideration of this state of affairs has been presented to the Minister of Industry and Commerce by Spanish-Moroccan trade interests, it is reported.

A similar press campaign is being conducted in view of the grave situation of Spanish trade with Germany which now buys most of its oranges from Palestine. During the coming export season it is expected that Spain will sell to Germany from 100,000 to 150,000 tons of oranges less than in previous years.

Spain's rice export trade also has suffered, it is declared. While Germany bought 171,000 marks' worth in 1931, it has bought only 31,000 marks' worth during the present year, reports show. Tomatoes, bananas, grapes and iron ore show corresponding decreases, it is pointed out.

The world economic crisis is not entirely responsible for this state of affairs, it is stated. Spanish products could be much better and the customs' arrangements could be modernized to cope with the exigencies of present-day foreign trade, exporters point out. Rationalization of industries and lowering of prices also are advocated.

Cars Ride on Balls Instead of Wheels



The Christian Science Monitor—Wide World

Speedy? Well, About 185 Miles an Hour

Streamlining Seems to Be the Order of the Day in Reducing Friction.

This streamlined electric train, which rides on giant motorized ball bearings in a grooved concrete track, was tested recently near Moscow. It is the invention of the Russian engineer, Yarmanchook. The train has a speed of 43 miles an hour, but this is expected to be stepped up to 185 miles an hour. Each car rides on two large balls, whose outside edges have been flattened to make them serve as wheels.

Open Saloon Not Wanted, Montana Governor Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 28 — An extraordinary session of the Montana State Legislature convened here yesterday to consider the means of financing the state sale of liquor when national prohibition ceases. In his message Gov. F. H. Cooney said: "I am thoroughly convinced that the people of Montana will have no more of the open saloon as we knew it in the pre-prohibition days."

He then asked an appropriation of $100,000 with which to put the State Liquor Control Act in operation. This includes the purchase of liquor stocks. A bill to that effect will be introduced, and it is expected the body, identical in personnel with that which established the liquor board, will pass it without altering the present plan. Opposition will not be presented by the Montana Anti-Saloon League, it is said, unless an attempt is made to permit licensing of saloons.

Higher Buildings One Solution Of Slums Problem

'Let Sun Draw Plan of Town,' Says London Architect

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A new London built nearer the sky. This is the solution of the slums problem by Mr. E. Rowse, assistant director of the British Architectural Association's School of Architecture.

In a lecture on "Housing in the City," given here recently, Mr. Rowse declared that in his opinion 30-story buildings, set wide apart with green spaces, and wide roads between them, would be the only adequate solution to the slums problem.

Mr. Rowse declared that such a plan could be put into commission at once as far as the technical side of the question went. Contrary to general belief London soil could resist tall buildings, Mr. Rowse pointed out. Fire risks have also been adequately met by engineers.

"We have not yet learned the art of living under urban conditions," Mr. Rowse declared. "And all London is slowly being driven into slum conditions."

"A slum," he continued, "is any area where it is impossible for one family to occupy area adequate to its needs. And very few people seem to realize that some of the worst conditions are to be found in what appear to be the best kept districts."

In Mr. Rowse's view the primary needs in urban houses are light, sun, air, and room for movement. With these facilities in view he had arranged his own suggestion.

Towns he declared, were at present nothing but overgrown villages. They need planning with an eye to their special functions. First of all the sun should be allowed to draw the plan of the town, he said, so that all dwellings received their proper proportion of sun.

No town area should be more than one-fifth buildings, Mr. Rowse declared. Many small buildings would be concentrated in a few large rooms, leaving space for better streets, open spaces, parks, and playgrounds.

Georgia Man Named As Chief Forester

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Harris & Ewing

F. A. Silcox

Will Fill Place Left Vacant in the Department of Agriculture by Passing of Maj. R. Y. Stuart.

Bread Will Mold and Berries Grow Beards Even 11 Miles Up

Fungi Carried to Stratosphere Return to Earth Undamaged Tests Show, According to Federal Pathologist's Report

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—First natural scientific results of Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle's stratosphere flight were made public today, showing that life in the form of fungus spores or molds can survive 11 miles above earth where humans could not if unprotected.

Spores of seven kinds of fungi, or tiny plants, which Commander Settle carried to the stratosphere on the outside of his balloon gondola, lived through temperatures far below zero rarefied air, low atmospheric pressure and increased ultra-violet light to which they were subjected on the trip, reported Mr. F. C. Meier, plant pathologist of the Department of Agriculture. The spores germinated readily after their return.

It was the first time in the history of natural science that living spores had been sent to such a height above the earth and brought back for analysis. They were carried inside and outside cotton balls tied to the gondola of the balloon.

The spores were those of common fungi that float about everywhere near the earth's surface. Mr. Meier sought to learn how high in the air they might travel and live. The tests show, he said, that these spores, too small to be seen without a microscope, are among the hardiest forms of life in existence.

Among the spores sent aloft were those of common bread mold, known to every housewife; the red mold that causes "bloody bread" by germinating in blood-like spots after bread is baked, and strawberry rot that causes the "whiskers" sometimes seen on berries at marketing time. All the fungi used in the experiment previously had been collected by Mr. Meier on airplane flights.

Although the spores survived the stratosphere flight, the conditions they underwent may have caused changes not now apparent but which may appear as the fungi develop, Mr. Meier explained. Tests that will cover many months are being made to learn whether development of the fungi was stimulated, their vigor altered, or their hereditary qualities changed.

"Results of these tests are expected to add considerably to useful knowledge concerning these fungi and related forms by determining now they are affected by conditions in the upper atmosphere," Mr. Meier said.

'Does Not Choose to Run'

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 28 (AP)—Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson announced today she would not be a candidate for reëlection. "It is the time-honored custom to restrict tenure in the Governor's office to two terms," she said. "Though delayed, the people have honored me with a second term and I feel in obedience to a wise custom I should retire." Her present term will expire in January, 1935. She was first elected in 1924.

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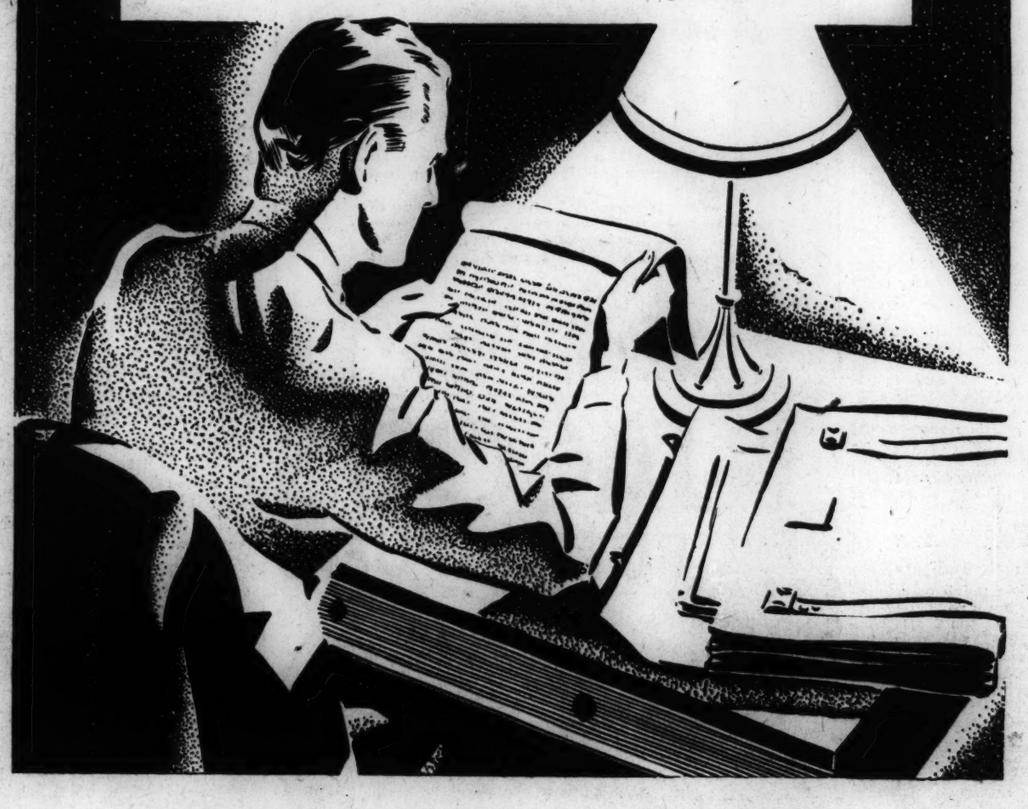

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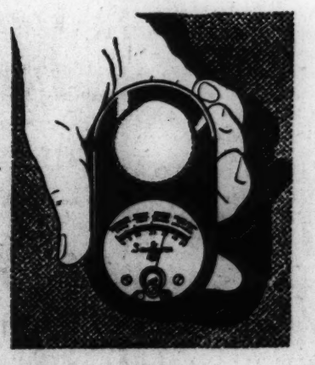

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IRWINS for GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Teachers Share In Fund Allotted For Civic Works

Positions Also Found for Clerks in New Program for Massachusetts

Determination that the "white collar" group shall not be shunted aside in the present distribution of jobs is causing the Massachusetts Civil Works Board to take precautionary steps to guarantee posts for the teacher and the clerk.

A sum of $25,000 a month is being set aside for the teachers of the State alone, Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the board, said today. By every possible means the board is striving to prompt cities and towns in the devising of jobs for the "white collar" group. So far, local agencies have found it easier to plan projects for the day laborer and for this reason, according to Mr. Bartlett, employment for the educated unemployed has progressed more slowly than has employment for any other group.

Mr. Bartlett had high praise for the projects of Boston which will give work to 347 teachers and 131 clerical assistants in the Boston schools. These projects take care of practically every teacher in the city, he said, and he indicated his belief that they might start the ball rolling in the direction of more jobs for the clerical and teaching groups.

The Civil Works Board has the money ready for the Massachusetts Department of Education, when the department is prepared to avail itself of it.

Mr. Bartlett implied that those who speak of the civil works projects as being limited by a certain amount of money miss the whole point of the program. In the putting back to work of 97,000 men, the State is limited by nothing, except, perhaps, the lack of material, Mr. Bartlett said. He declared the allotment of men would be put to work no matter what it cost.

New encouragement for the "white collar" group occurred today with the presentation of $300,000 worth of projects for Boston to include 100 additional clerical workers. According to Mr. Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner of Boston, provisions are made for about 200 women.

If these projects are approved, 471 workers will start a city survey to obtain data useful in the event of slum clearance or any large scale rebuilding program. Some 98 persons will get work in the statistical department making an index of every person in the city to discover his relations to the city in any respect. Other workers will be assigned to the records division, to the supply department, to the collecting department and to the Overseers of Public Welfare.

In addition to the teaching and clerical jobs provided by Mr. Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of Boston schools, he came forward with plans for the employment of 200 additional persons mostly as janitors' assistants.

Germans Lose Votes In Polish Corridor

WARSAW, Nov. 28 (AP)—Preliminary results of Sunday's community elections in the provinces of Poznan and Pomorze last night indicated heavy losses of German mandates while the government party held its own.

In Pomorze the Government Party obtained 282 mandates, the Oppositionals 256 and the Germans 21. In 1929, the German Party had 76 victories.

The Poznan results showed: Government Party, 647; Oppositionals, 256, and Germans, 33, a loss of 59 for the latter.

Wolff's News Agency, a semi-official German organization, reported that German voters on Polish territory complained against new election rules. They said these regulations seriously hampered the minority element, which, despite strong participation, failed to obtain the equivalent number of mandates. Pomorze takes in the land sometimes referred to as the Polish Corridor.

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Boston Snapshots

Pilot Boat Has Memories—Six years ago in Oakland, Calif., the Northern Lights was launched. One of the sturdiest yachts built in America, it was faced with the prospect of adventures in the far North for which it was destined by its owner, John Borden, of Chicago. This week, after an 18-month rest at City Island, New York, it sailed up to Boston. Here its own distant adventures are at an end, for as pilot boat it will spend its time cruising off the harbor, watching other ships coming and going from theirs. The Northern Light at present is lying at Long Wharf while her luxurious fitting are being replaced by others of a less elaborate but more serviceable nature.

Orpheus in the Underworld—The sidewalk of Massachusetts Avenue was apparently deserted, yet gay music proceeded from somewhere close at hand. A searching glance revealed no hidden musician crouching in a doorway or behind a lamp post, but still the strains of a harmonica cut penetratingly through the chilly November sunshine. Then suddenly it was noticed that the cover of a near-by manhole had been removed. Further investigation revealed the fact that the music was floating up

from the regions below. There sat a workman whiling away his leisure moments.

"Developing and Printing"—We are always glad to give "developing and printing service" on verbal snapshots for this column. Here is one picture sent to us by R. H. Abbott of Manchester, N. H., which really needs nothing but printing: "Here is an undeveloped picture we found on our latest visit to your town: In the Huntington Avenue Museum, we were sitting on a sixteenth century choir stall in a room with the atmosphere of a chapel, settling down to the calm contemplation of the stained-glass windows, the wall hangings and the beamed and arched ceiling. A nudge from our companion bade us glance lower down in a corner of this subdued and mellow room. We did, and there was a bright brass fire extinguisher of 1933 model!"

After Autumn Colors—The glorious colors of autumn foliage have faded into browns and grays, but a new tide of color is rising in the city. Christmas ties are coming into their own. They represent the kind of neckwear which is chosen by feminine eyes for the adornment of their acquaintances among the sterner sex. During the earlier months of the year the latter have leaned toward less thrilling designs, when making their own purchases, and haberdashers have catered to their tastes. Now, however, window dressers can splash color where they will, confident that it will attract and not disturb prospective customers.

Low Turkey Prices Show Economic Kinks

(Continued from Page 1)

"There's very little profit for anyone in turkeys at 25 cents a pound, and that's what I'm getting for a selected grade of western birds. There's a mighty slim profit for anyone who handles them and a loss for the farmer at the end. The answer? Uncontrolled marketing. The public would pay the few cents a pound more that would spell the difference between good business for everyone and the present economic madness.

Farmer Isn't to Blame

"The farmer? He isn't to blame. He raises the birds and turns them over to a commission merchant to market. All over the country commission merchants are shipping turkeys into the eastern market. Nowhere is there a single governing thought of what the market can absorb.

"Two weeks ago I called up the Boston supply house I deal with and asked what the price of Thanksgiving turkeys would be. And they couldn't tell me. They would have to wait and see how many turkeys were shipped in. The supply would dictate the price.

"Supply and demand? Sure, it's a big factor. But there's another law. An economic law that has to do with the cost of production. Sell a product below the cost of production and you are headed straight for trouble. We have over-production in manufactured goods. But, does that allow the manufacturer to sell below the cost of production? You know the answer to that as well as I do.

"That's the way I see it. The manufacturer cannot sell below the cost of production. He may look around and find ways to cut down the cost of producing in order to lower prices and meet competition. But when he starts to sell below the cost he is on the way to bankruptcy.

Break Every Economic Law

"Turkeys at 23 and 25 cents a pound break every economic law. A way out? The only way I see is for the farmer to work out the necessary marketing system. If the commission merchant refuses to handle farm products except on his own terms, then the farmer must work out some marketing system of his own and refuse to sell below production cost."

As Joe Wheeler sits down to his Thanksgiving dinner, one thought looms largely in his future. Can the shoe factory sell enough shoes in the coming months to keep him busy

Out in Wisconsin a turkey raiser is adding up columns of penciled figures. There are taxes looming ahead, interest on his mortgage. The whole family needs shoes. Will they get them? This is the problem that rests squarely on the Thanksgiving tables of the nation and farther ahead on the Christmas dinner that even now may rest in a cold storage vault.

It is a question that will stir up economic cyclones in the months ahead. It is something that cannot be dismissed by cut and dried phrases about the law of supply and demand. It is a question of how soon economic common sense shall be applied to a problem that is vexing the nation. Such is the summation of the opinions of all those who are handling the profitless crop that this season graces the boards of American households.

Harvard Profit Indicated

By keeping close watch over university purse strings a net operating profit of $475,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, was indicated yesterday in a preliminary extract of the report of Mr. Henry L. Shattuck, treasurer of Harvard College to the Board of Overseers.

LAUREL'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT!
the LAUREL DUMB-BELL
SAFETY RAZOR OUTFIT
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ILLUSTRATED BLADES 1½D. EACH
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ENQUIRIES TO JEO. E. LAWRENCE LTD. LAUREL WORKS NURSERY ST. SHEFFIELD
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Music

Monday Symphony

Last night the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the second concert in the Monday evening series. The program included the Handel Concerto Grosso No. 5, in D major, for string orchestra, (Messrs. Burgin and Theodorowicz, violin soloists, and Mr. Jean Bedetti, solo cello); Moussorgsky's Prelude to the Opera, "Khovanstchina"; Divertissements on a Pastoral Theme, Op. 49, by Pierné, and the Strauss "Ein Heldenleben."

Dr. Koussevitzky received a warm welcome from his audience after his brief absence, and since each of the numbers played on last night's program is familiar to the majority of the Monday audience, it seems hardly necessary to enter into detailed account. As usual, the Handel Concerto stood its ground with its modern neighbors, and came to an inspiring performance. Messrs. Burgin, Theodorowicz and Bedetti were called upon to acknowledge merited applause. The Pierné Divertissements again impressed us as harmless though at times piquant amusement, and one forgave the many time-worn pages of the "Heldenleben" for the moments of loveliness which the performance last night revealed. In all a concert in which one might take relaxation and pleasure.

G. M. S.

Dividends Scheduled

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Dividend action is scheduled for this week on the following stocks, among others: International Business Machines, Auburn Automobile, Commonwealth & Southern pfd., First National Stores, Hazel Atlas Glass, Briggs & Stratton and Anchor Cap.

Maine Legislature To Tackle State's Financial Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 28—Gov. Louis J. Brann's chief problem at the coming special session of the Legislature will be finances.

Inability of cities and towns to pay state tax levies, of which they are $459,884 in arrears and $574,000 frozen in unthawed banking accounts, with the new tax due Dec. 1, complicates the situation.

The Flexibility Act passed as an emergency by the Legislature last winter ends at midnight of Dec. 31. Under this act, the Governor and the Executive Council were authorized to curtail and transfer funds.

For the four months, the income of the State amounts to $7,839,722 as compared with an income for the corresponding period of $11,409,217 —or $3,569,495 less to spend.

The Legislature, which will probably meet Dec. 4, will have to be prepared to clothe the Governor and Executive Council with authority to cut still deeper into expenditures or find some new revenue.

Gilded Topsy Does Galatea Act Each Night in Back Bay Garage

Motorists who happened into a certain Back Bay garage the other night were startled by what appeared to be one of Boston's golden equestrian statues on the stand in the process of being washed.

It's true that there is nothing particularly exciting about a statue being washed even in a garage . . . but when that motionless image flips an ear and swishes a fidgety tail . . . well that's a horse of a different color, "or something."

And too, when the streams of stinging spray which carom from the figure's glittering side, leaving in their misty wake a pure white horse, that's something else for the observer to get inquisitive about.

He finds out that the horse is an Arabian mare and that her name is Topsy. But what does she care about an inquisitive observer. She has had a bath like this practically every night for the past 18 years. She might tell you that when she was six years old she went in for statuesque posing which took her a year to learn. Since then she has been a trouper and for each performance her glossy coat is given a complete gilding.

Topsy is ever so patient while this washing process is going on. She finds that it pays, for she is rewarded by a nice clean stall and a rub down.

Mansfield, Notts., Eng.
LITOXEL
PURE ENGLISH BEEF SUET
FOR CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS, PASTRY and CAKES
Contains no preservatives or flour of any kind. Guaranteed absolutely pure. Saves time and money. Manufactured by WILFRID BAUGH, SKEGBY, NOTTS. Sold in 2-oz., ½ lb. and 1 lb. packets. Price 1/2 per lb. Also loose in 7 lb. or 14 lb. boxes.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED. If Your Grocer does not stock it, ask him to obtain it for you.

Boston Art Notes

Younger Artists of Boston

The Boston Art Club is host for the week to the younger painters of Boston. The annual display of their pictures and sculptures has come to be an event on the art calendar. The exhibits were submitted for selection by a jury.

The pictures as they hang seem to be congenial; generally they are of a kind, well painted, conventionally planned. The word "young" does not necessarily mean youthful, for many of these painters work with a calm and subdued manner. In general they are conservative, either averse to or unaware of new experiments. They are schooled here and retain traditions held to be the best in Boston.

The standard of craft is high. The portraits, especially, reveal hard work and concentration. Conscientiously do these painters model forms, shape shadows, and depict their sitters. Too often perhaps do they use the clichés taught at school for making a complexion ruddy, or for engendering a sweet smile. These are ostensibly the touchstones to personality; really they mean little in expressiveness. Portraiture exacts great demands of painters after the surface has been penetrated; the character of the model can be conveyed only by great subtlety and deviceful suggestion. Young painters do not usually show great strength in this direction.

There are many good landscapes, freshly painted, composed at interesting angles. The nature painters go outdoors and allow themselves to be influenced by moods and atmospheres. There is poetry and subjective character in a number of these canvases.

The aquarelles are neater, though drier than those made by the elders. Water color takes time and patience and understanding, all of which come with years. Too many work with it as though it were exchangeable with oil.

The sculpture display brings to attention a number of good young modelers in our midst.

D. A.

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are good
with turkey
obtainable at all the leading Fruiterers and Grocers
ARTHUR MASON
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The most versatile of biscuits, these Butter Puffs — equally at home with anything. So excellent a biscuit deserves the protection of the Jacob's AIRTIGHT CARTON, which is also a much cheaper way of buying than in tins. There are 200 other kinds of Jacob's Biscuits — all well worth getting to know.
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An experienced Buyer with expert knowledge of the needs of the little lady and the younger demoiselle has been engaged—and
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will be
well represented in this new section. Prices throughout will be noticeably moderate.
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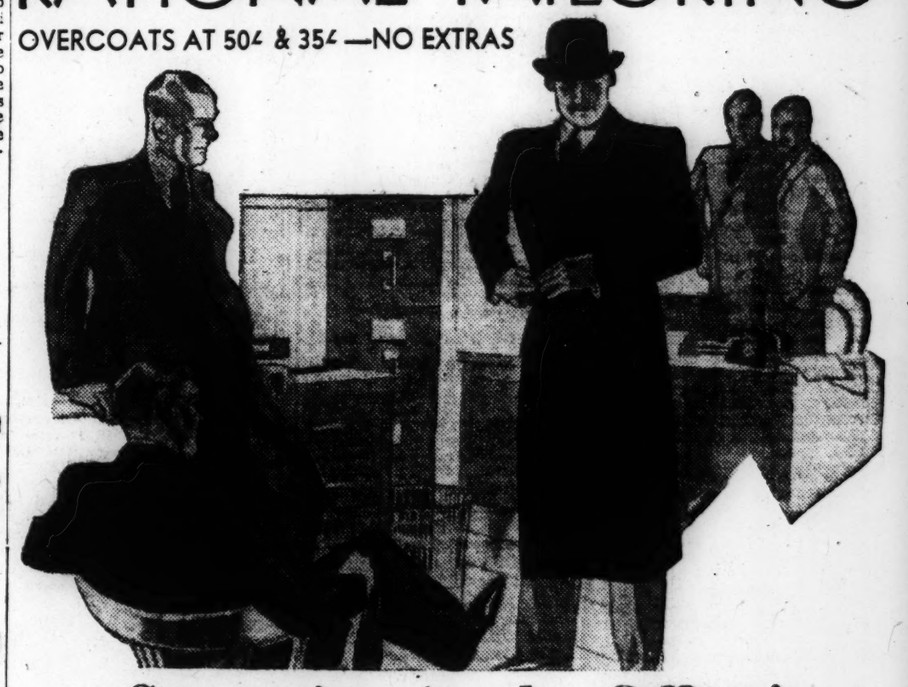
Sensation in the Office!
Brown: Look who's been spending his month's wages!
Robinson: These plutocrats with their exclusive tailors—!
Brown: Five guineas or seven, Johnson?
Johnson: FIFTY SHILLINGS, my boy! Not a penny more. These Fifty Shilling Tailors give you real value for money. I *can* say that, because this isn't the first coat I've had from them. Or the first suit either.
Brown: *But that cloth alone costs every bit of 50/-.*
Johnson: So it would—anywhere else. But the Fifty Shilling Tailors buy twenty thousand yards of cloth where your ordinary tailor buys twenty—that's one way they can keep prices down.
Brown: But that doesn't account for the style—the fit—and the finish.
Johnson: The same big-scale method applies all through. That's how they can afford the best brains, the best material, the best service at every stage. That's what they mean by "Rational Tailoring." I tell you, it's a pleasure to deal with people like them.
Brown: You've a good figure, old man, and I expect you bought your coat ready to wear. But I'm a queer sort of a chap to fit—a bit of an outsize. Do you think they could fix *me* up all right?
Johnson: Certain of it—you go and see them. I'll bet they can suit you on the spot. But they're just as ready to make you a coat to measure, if you can wait a few days. They'll allow for all your little ups and downs and ins and outs. If you have one arm a bit longer than the other or one shoulder a bit higher, they'll spot it right away—even if you don't know about it yourself.
Brown: Even so, 50/- is perhaps more than I can afford just now.
Johnson: Then see their 35/- coat. The value is just as marvellous. I'm not exaggerating, old man—you won't get anything to equal it under double the price elsewhere. All hard-wearing materials, too—fleecy, soft-handling and as smartly cut as this one of mine. *Go round and see it* . . . that's the best advice I can give you.
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Acton—169-169a High Street
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Clapham Junction SW11—2-4 St. John's Road
Croydon—114 North End
71 North End 75-77 Church St
Deptford SE8—177-9 High St
Ealing W5—New Broadway, Uxbridge Road
East Ham E6—104-6 High Street North
Fulham SW—322-4 North End Road
Hackney E8—408 Mare Street
Hammersmith—107 King St
Holloway N7—82 Seven Sisters Road
Islington—15-17 High Street
Ilford (Essex)—92 High Road
Kilburn NW6—122-4-6 High Rd
Kingston—Thames—69-71 Clarence Street
Lewisham SE13—194 High St
Peckham SE15—54 Rye Lane
Richmond (Surrey)—Doree Buildings, The Square
Romford—2 High Street
Stratford E—29 Broadway
Streatham SW16—97-99 High Road
Tooting SW17—16-20 High St
Tottenham N17—480 High Rd
Walthamstow E—99-101 High Street
Wimbledon—58 The Broadway
Wood Green N—33 High Road
Woolwich—32-34 Hare Street
MIDLANDS
Birmingham—94-5 High St 147 New St
Burton-on-Trent—9 Station Street
Cambridge—32-33 Petty Curry
Chesterfield—14-16 Burlington Street
Coventry—25-6 Smithford St
Derby—14-16 St. Peter's St
Hanley—2 Piccadilly 3 Piccadilly
Hereford—3a St. Peter's St 22 High Town
Kettering—29 Gold Street
Leicester—1a Haymarket 8 Silver Street
Lincoln—274 High Street
Mansfield—8 West Gate
Newark-on-Trent—14 Stodman Street
Newcastle (Staffs)—41 Ironmarket
Northampton—32 Gold St 22 Market Sq, 27 Gold St
Nottingham—8-9 Beastmarket Hill 30 Clumber Street 7 Exchange Walk 10-11 Dudley Street
Worcester—25 The Cross
YORKSHIRE
Barnsley—12 Cheapside
Bradford—10 Manchester Rd 26 Kirkgate
Castleford—21 Carlton Street
Doncaster—34 St. Sepulchregate 14 St. Sepulchregate
Halifax—2-4 Commercial St
Huddersfield—17 King Street 45 New Street
Hull—13-14 Whitefriargate 32 King Edward Street
Keighley—44-6 Low Street
Leeds—53-55 Vicar Lane 155 Briggate, 40/41 Briggate
Pontefract—35 Market Place
Rotherham—19 High Street
Scarborough—2 Westborough
Sheffield—96/102 The Moor 1 Haymarket
Wakefield—12 Bull Ring 2-4 Jackson's Arcade
York—26-7 Parliament Street 9 Low Ousegate
LANCASHIRE, CHESHIRE AND CUMBERLAND
Accrington—24 Blackburn Rd 93 Blackburn Rd
Barrow-in-Furness—182 Dalton Road
Blackburn—26 Darwen Street 29 King William Street
Bolton—64-66 Deansgate
Burnley—85a St. James Street
Bury—54 Fleet Street
Carlisle—58 English Street
Chester—5 Foregate Street
Leigh—13 Bradshawgate
Liverpool—13 Lord Street 45 Lord Road 53-59 Rumford Street 73 London Road
Manchester—22-24 Oldham St, 55 Market St 42-44 Oldham St
Oldham—107 Yorkshire St 64 Yorkshire St
Preston—24 Fishergate 17 Friargate 29 Church Street
Rochdale—45 Yorkshire St
St. Helens—18 Ormskirk St 9 Church Street
Salford—250 Regent Road
Southport—21 Eastbank St
Stockport—111 Princes St
Whitehaven—7a King Street
Wigan—18 Wallgate
EAST COAST
Chelmsford—39 High Street
Colchester—32 High Street 18-20 Long Wyre St
Great Yarmouth—23-24 Broad Row
Grimsby—6 Freeman Street
Ipswich—35 Westgate Street 12-14 Westgate St
King's Lynn—110 High Street
Norwich—1 Haymarket 16 White Lion St
Scunthorpe—133 High Street
NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM
Ashington—35 Station Road
Bishop Auckland—24 Blackburn Rd Newgate End
Blyth—14 Waterloo Road
Consett—Middle Street
Crook—11 Hope Street
Darlington—7 Prebend Row 54 Northgate
Jarrow-on-Tyne—69 Ormonde Street
Newcastle—30 Bigg Market 34 Blackett Street
North Shields—5 Saville St 22-23 Saville St. West
South Shields—371 King St 71 King St
Sunderland—3-4 Fawcett St
West Hartlepool—31 Lynn St
West Stanley—Front Street
WALES and WEST COAST
Aberavon—1 Water Street
Aberdare—6 Canon Street
Cardiff—24 Queen Street 139 Queen Street
Ebbw Vale—Bethcar Street
Mossley—129 Commercial St
Mountain Ash—Oxford St corner of Darran Road
Newport—19 High Street 172 Commercial St
Pontypridd—97 Taff Street
Swansea—23 High Street 3 Oxford Street
Tonypandy—10th Dunraven Street
SOUTHERN COUNTIES
Bath—30 Westgate Street
Bournemouth—1 Com'cial Rd
Brighton—32-33 Western Rd
Bristol—42 Castle Street 5-6 Corn Street
Exeter—73 High St, 92 Fore St
Gloucester—27-9 Northgate Street
High Wycombe—7-8 Queens Square
Reading—94 Broad Street
Plymouth—2-3 Union Street
21 Old Town St 86 Old Town St
Portsmouth—187-9 Commercial Rd
Southampton—26 East St 99 East St
Swindon—90 Regent Street 77 Regent Street
SCOTLAND
Aberdeen—3-5 St Nicholas St 64 St Nicholas St
Ayr—224 High Street
Coatbridge—98 Main Street
Dundee—40 Murraygate 65 Murraygate
Dunfermline—48 High Street
Edinburgh—21 Princes Street 39-41 South Bridge
Glasgow—21-7 Argyle Street 130 Sauchiehall St 81 Union St, 154-6 Argyle St
Govan (Glasgow SW1)—13-15 Burleigh Street
Greenock—36-38 Hamilton St 32 Hamilton St
Hamilton—45 Quarry Street
Kilmarnock—41 King Street
Leith—117 Kirkgate
Motherwell—104 Brandon St
Paisley—30 High Street
Partick (Glasgow)—354 Dumbarton Road
IRELAND
Belfast—39 Ann Street 29 North Street
Dublin—50 Henry Street

Rolph's Sanction Of Lynching Stirs Federal Protest

Justice Officials Think Forces of Law Suffer Hard Blow by It

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Department of Justice officials here feel that a particularly damaging blow to the forces of law and order has been struck by the lynching of the self-confessed kidnapers and slayers in California with the approval, if not direct acquiescence, of Gov James Rolph Jr. Their feelings are the more bitter since they feel they are in a fair way to solve the kidnaping problem by legal means.

The kidnapers of Brooke Hart had been caught by efficient detective work of the highest order, it is felt here, and were about to be brought to expiation by the orderly process of law as an example to the whole nation of swift, sure justice. Now all this has been wrecked, it is declared, by a lawless mob, with the approval of the highest law-enforcing officer of a state. A precedent for such approval by a governor could not be found in recent times in a search of the records here.

The feelings of the Justice Department were summed up in the words of Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of kidnaping cases:

"The spirit of mob violence breeds contempt of law."

"You can't fight crime with crime!" was the observation of experienced agents in the federal law enforcement agencies.

As a dramatic contrast to the open approval of lynching and mob violence by the exultant Governor Rolph, Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland last night dispatched troops into Princess Anne County to arrest nine men wanted for the lynching of a Negro, George Armwood, on the night of Oct. 18. Governor Ritchie had been defied by the local state's attorney, Mr. John B. Robbins, who declined to arrest the lynchers.

It is pointed out at the Justice Department that the processes of law in the California case were proceeding smoothly, quickly and efficiently, and that the perpetrators of the atrocious kidnaping and murder of Hart apparently had been apprehended, and the wheels of justice in short order would have brought about full legal retribution.

Justice officials concerned with fighting lawlessness were particularly concerned at the condonation of the outbreak in high places. Respect for law and legal machinery is the prerequisite of law observance, they declare, and they quote the Hoover law enforcement commission that "there is no more sinister sophism than that the end justifies the illegal means to bring offenders to justice." Extension of mob violence is a threat to the innocent everywhere, it is pointed out.

According to records of the International Labor Defense, lynchings in the first 10 months of 1933 are already double those for 1932, when the low record of 10 was made, equaled in only one other year. Up to November, 1933, there have been 21 lynchings, and the Maryland and California cases bring the total to 24.

Condemning the lynching, the United States Flag Association here declared:

"The carnival of crime with which the country is today afflicted is due in no small measure to the lack of respect for the law which exists among our people. This, in the minds of many outstanding leaders of thought, is the most serious problem with which the nation is at present confronted. Instead of pursuing the sound and normal course—the course, in fact, to which he is sworn, Governor Rolph, if he has been correctly quoted in the press, has contributed to the spirit of mob violence. His action can but have an unfortunate effect on the solution of America's crime problem."

Lead Production Rises

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—World lead production in October totaled 122,562 short tons compared with 116,104 in September and 106,808 in October, 1932, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports. United States production in October was 35,393 tons compared with 28,021 in September.

Little Pigs Warmed By Electric Heaters

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

ELECTRICALLY warmed pig-sties are being advocated by Lancashire pig-breeders for the winter months.

Believing that little pigs need to be kept thoroughly warm and dry during the cold weather, one Preston pig-breeder has had electric heaters installed which are proving such a success that his system has been publicly recommended to other pig-breeders.

Fusionists Spent Less Than Rivals To Get Mayoralty

McKee First, Tiger Second; Hall Pays Big Wages, Gets Big 'Gifts'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Complete reports of campaign expenses in the mayoralty election, on file with the Board of Elections today, show that Mayor-Elect Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Republican-City Fusion candidate, trailed his rivals' expenditures with a total of $125,000 for a campaign that gave him a plurality of 259,560 votes.

The high-water-spending mark was reached by Joseph V. McKee, who made second place in the race, at a cost of $265,000.

Tammany Hall spent $200,000 on its campaign to reelect Mayor John P. O'Brien, which got him third place.

The McKee campaign fund had about 1200 contributors, listing $10,000 each from W Averell Harriman, W. E. Hutton & Co., Paul Shields, William Nesbit and the Bronx campaign committee. Vincent Astor and Edward J. Flynn, Bronx Democratic boss, were among nine donors of $5000 each, and among those contributing $500 or more were William H. Woodin and Mrs. William Randolph Hearst.

Debts for Jobs Paid

The Tammany report listed few large donations outside of the $26,000 gift from the Democratic county committee, and its chief contributors were present and past office-holders. Tammany Chief John F. Curry is down for $4000; John F. Curry Jr., $2000; George Olvany Mr. Curry's predecessor as Tammany chief, $500; Supreme Court Justice Salvatore A Cotillo, $250; John H. Delaney, chairman of the Board of Transportation, $1000; Max D. Steuer, $1000; Borough President Samuel Levy of Manhattan, $1000; Daniel L. Ryan, member of the Board of Transportation, $750; Thomas F. McAndrews, $1000; Corporation Counsel Arthur J. W. Hilly, $500, and one-time First Deputy Comptroller Frank J. Prial, $1000.

The official canvass of the unprecedentedly large vote in the election, published simultaneously with the cost figures by the Board of Elections, showed Major LaGuardia leading his opponents in all five boroughs with a total of 868,522 votes; Mr. McKee getting 608,953 votes; Mayor O'Brien, 586,672, and Charles Solomon, Socialist, 59,846.

Official Vote Counts

Bernard S. Deutsch, Republican City Fusion candidate, with 825,180 votes, won the aldermanic presidency by a plurality of 233,480 over his nearest rival. Milton Solomon, Tammany candidate for this office, polled 591,700 votes. and Nathan Straus Jr., running on the McKee ticket, 561,593.

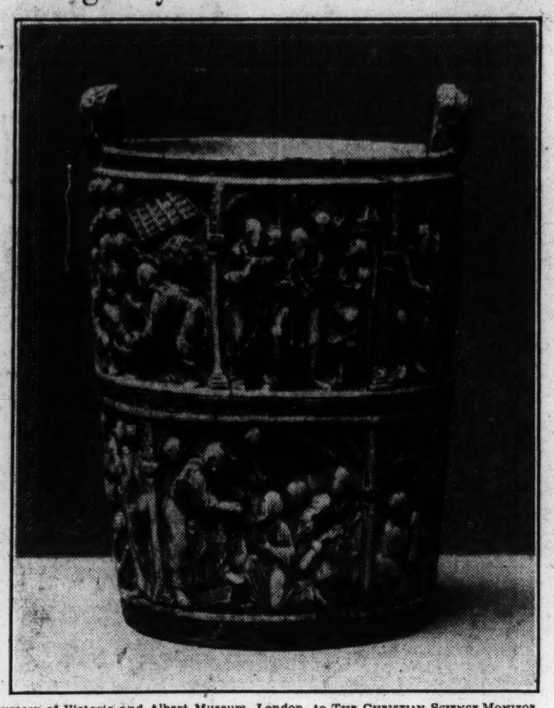
The poll for comptroller—third of the city-wide offices on the mayoralty slate—counted 766,187 votes for W. Arthur Cunningham, Republican City Fusion candidate, a lead of 60,193, over Frank J. Prial, Democratic organization candidate, who got 705,994 votes, with James I. Cuff, McKee candidate for this office, third with 491,313 votes.

Soldiers Seek Lynchers

SALISBURY, Md., Nov. 28 (AP)—Tear gas bombs were hurled by state militia today when a crowd of 400 men, apparently incensed at the arrest of four members of the Princess Anne lynch mob, advanced on the state armory here, and the soldiers who arrived last night from Baltimore were driven back into the armory.

A general fire alarm was sounded and firemen came to the rescue of the 300 members of the militia, ordered by Gov. Albert C. Ritchie to arrest nine men said to have been members of the mob that lynched George Armwood on the night of Oct. 18.

Ivory Situla of Early Christian Era Bought by London Museum for £7900



Courtesy of Victoria and Albert Museum, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Expensive But Famous Old Carving

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—For the sum of £7900 the Victoria and Albert Museum has bought a famous carved ivory situla, used in church ceremonials during the early centuries of the Christian era.

This little ivory bucket which is in a wonderful state of preservation was first mentioned as being in the possession of one Spitzer, a collector-dealer at Aachen, in 1856. In the year 1857 it was brought by Dr. Chaffers to London and sold to Mr. Attenborough who loaned it to the South Kensington Museum in 1862. In 1874 it passed to the Basilewsky Collection, and later it was bought with the rest of that collection by Tsar Alexander III. From the Soviet it was bought by a Dutch collector who has sold it to the museum.

Round the bucket are two rows of scenes, 10 in number, depicting events connected with the Crucifixion. There are also Latin inscriptions which have been deciphered as quotations from a poem, "Opus Paschale," written by a fifth century poet-priest. Round the bottom is an inscription which is a pious wish for longevity to Emperor Otto, though it is not clear which Otto this refers to. Between the two knobs on the rim was originally a wooden or metal rod for carrying it.

This beautiful carving is ascribed to either Milan or Reichenau, a town on the German-Swiss border, and was probably executed about the year 980. There is in Milan a diptych carved in ivory which is supposed to have been made some hundreds of years earlier. Many of the figures in this and the bucket are identical and it is regarded as probable that the carving for the bucket was copied in part from the diptych.

There is no direct evidence that these ivories were carved in Milan, an official in the ivory section of the museum told the Monitor representative. But it is known that only four of these situlæ are in existence, all of them dating from the late tenth or early eleventh centuries.

Kernochan Demands Recount of Ballots

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—A recount of the vote for Judge of General Sessions Court which gave this place in the city election to the Tammany Hall nominee, Mr. Owen W. Bohan, by the narrow margin of 2767 votes, is being sought by the Republican-City Fusion candidate, Chief Justice Frederic Kernochan of the Court of Special Sessions. By an order obtained from Justice Joseph M. Callahan of the Supreme Court, and returnable tomorrow, Mr. Bohan, City Clerk Daniel Finn and the Board of Elections must show cause why the voting machines should not be opened for a recount.

The Bohan plurality represented only a fraction of 1 per cent of a total vote which gave Mr. Kernochan 204,348 ballots and Mr. Bohan 207,115.

Supporting the application for a recount, counsel for Justice Kernochan filed more than 200 affidavits alleging widespread and flagrant violations of the election law.

Kresel Is Sentenced In Bank of U. S. Case

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—A prison term of from one and a half to two and a half years in Sing Sing and disbarment from the practice of law is the penalty which Mr. Isidor J. Kresel must pay for the part he took in the tangled operations which finally wrecked the Bank of United States. Mr. Kresel was convicted on Nov. 15, 1933, for abetting misapplication of funds of the closed bank, of which he was counsel.

Justice George H. Taylor, who passed sentence on Mr. Kresel in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, said he had received thousands of letters pleading for clemency for the defendant.

Women's League To Refit Workers By Scholarships

New York Club Seeks to Train Needy Girls for Better Jobs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—To help women who need to change occupations, a number of scholarships for business and vocational re-training are to be opened by the New York League for Business and Professional Women, according to an announcement made last night at a dinner for club members.

"It is hoped that we will have at least four such scholarships," said Mrs. Jane Ogle, chairman of education for the league.

"Whether the scholarships are to be only for club members or will be opened to women generally has not yet been decided. A jury of four club members and one representative of each school giving a scholarship will form the jury to decide applications."

Last evening's dinner, under Mrs. Ogle's committee, divided the membership into 10 occupational groups, each of which presented one section of the program. The home economics group served dinner and its chairman, Miss Vera McCree, spoke. Mrs. Helen Duey Hoffman of the Public Works Administration spoke for the education group, and Miss Sophie Battistella, a lawyer, for the women in professions. The economics group, Mrs. Helen Wolfsohn, chairman, put on a sketch. Mrs. Sarah Atwood, an employer of labor, spoke for the women executives group, of which Miss Elizabeth Hampton was chairman.

A group of business women headed by Miss Cordelia Adams, dressed to represent books about women in business, gave a book to the guest who guessed the greatest number of titles. Dr. Louise C. Ball, as chairman, introduced 10 women, who spoke on phases of health. The recreation section was headed by Mrs. Edna Weeks, who announced her own appointment as commander of a fleet of five recreation cars to be sent out all winter on five of the Atlantic Coast Line trains, each equipped for games, movies, dancing and gymnasium, with a woman in charge. Mrs. Weeks announced that Mrs. Ogle would be on one of the trains. Miss Marion White was chairman of the women in publicity, and Miss Marjorie Cole led the office workers.

American Indians Traced to Asiatics

TORONTO, Nov. 28 (AP) — Dr. Marius Barber told the Royal Canadian Institute in an address that Asiatic peoples were crossing the Bering Straits into Alaska and down through British Columbia and western Canada as late as 1300 A. D.

He said he had compared songs sung by Indians of northern British Columbia with those sung in Siberia and Mongolia and found them very similar. He said he had found traces of Buddhism in British Columbia.

These resemblances and discoveries lend strength to the hypothesis that the North American Indian came originally from Asia, he maintained. Dr. Barber said he believed that if the Spaniards had not conquered Mexico the early Indians might well have swept down on their way from Asia and conquered it. They would have preserved the Aztec civilization and built up a culture and powerful nation, he said.

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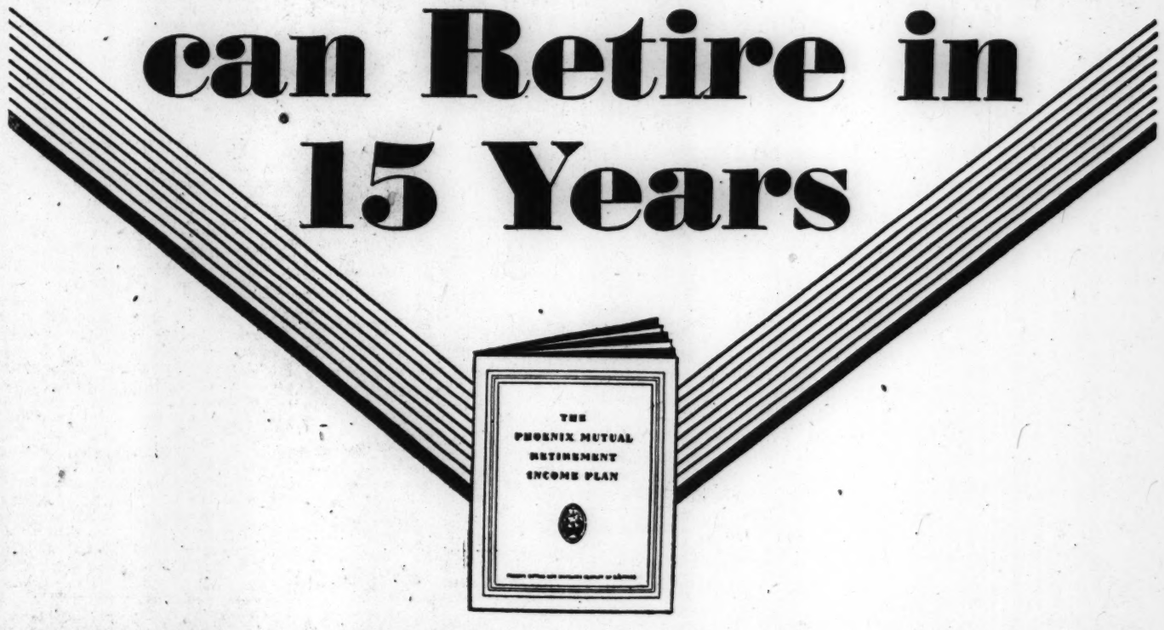
How a Man of 40 can Retire in 15 Years



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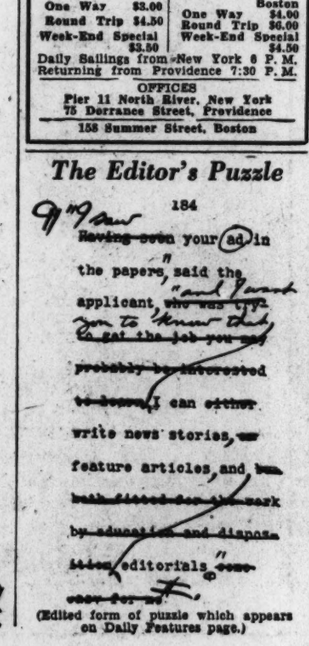
The Editor's Puzzle

184



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Michigan Wins Fourth Straight Big Ten Title

Conference Football Honors Go to Wolverines—Minnesota Undefeated

Big Ten Football Standing

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Michigan	5	1	0	71	12	1.000
Minnesota	2	4	0	38	23	1.000
Ohio State	4	0	1	46	19	.800
Purdue	3	1	1	60	24	.750
Iowa	3	0	2	60	42	.600
Illinois	3	0	2	43	14	.600
Northwestern	1	1	4	25	35	.400
Chicago	0	2	3	7	56	.000
Indiana	0	2	3	16	78	.000
Wisconsin	0	1	5	10	73	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 28—For the fourth consecutive season University of Michigan is football champion of the Big Ten. The Wolverines, coached by H. G. Kipke, scored their fifth victory in Conference competition last Saturday, 13 to 0, against Northwestern University. They were undefeated, though tied scorelessly by Minnesota, and won two engagements with outsiders by big scores.

University of Minnesota was likewise undefeated; but it won only two games and tied four. Two of these ties were with the weaker teams of the league—Northwestern and Indiana; so it must be assumed that Minnesota fell short of real championship caliber. Minnesota finished its season with a 6-to-3 win over University of Wisconsin.

Ohio State University came back with a final record of four victories, after an early season defeat by Michigan. The Buckeyes defeated University of Illinois 7 to 6. This put them ahead in the standing to third place, dropping Purdue, which many consider the second best team in the Conference, to fourth place. Purdue wound up its schedule with a win, 19 to 3, over Indiana University.

Iowa Shows Improvement

University of Iowa, which showed the greatest improvement over recent seasons, finished with a record of three won and two lost being beaten by Minnesota and Michigan. The Hawkeyes were edged out in a final game, 7 to 6, by University of Nebraska champion of the Big Six.

One of the trailing Conference elevens, University of Chicago, found itself against Dartmouth. The eastern eleven was turned back, 39 to 0, by the Maroons, who could not win a game in the Big Ten, tying two and losing three. The Chicago team, however, was much better than its record indicates, as it gave the leading teams close battles though bad breaks handicapped its offensive.

University of Illinois was a strong team, as shown by the fact that its losses were by single points, 7 to 6, against Michigan and Ohio State. It also held the triumphant West Point eleven to one touchdown.

Rushing Game Stopped

Michigan's rushing game was stopped by Northwestern; but its brilliant punting and passing provided the margin of superiority. Field goals were kicked by Herman Everhardus '34, halfback, and F. L. Petoskey '34, end. The touchdown was made by W. F. Ward '35, fleet end, who caught a pass from W. W. Renner '34, halfback, over the goal line. Everhardus kicked the after-point. Northwestern's attack never came closer than a 35-yard field goal attempt that hit the crossbar and bounced back.

Rain and snow made it a ragged struggle between Minnesota and Wisconsin, with a fumble in the third quarter opening the way for Minnesota's winning touchdown. The Badgers fumbled near their own goal after stopping a Minnesota march. Richard Smith '36, Minnesota, tackle, recovered and shortly Francis L. Lund '35, halfback, went over for the major mark. Lund's punting was a factor in holding the Badgers at bat. Mario Pacetti '35 guard, kicked Wisconsin's field goal from a distance of 49 yards.

Ohio State delayed an irresistible Illinois march just long enough to have the final gun catch it on the seven-yard line. Passes and smashes carried the Illini down the field in a thrilling finale. It was a false gun, and it took three minutes to clear the crowd from the field. Illinois had enough time left to try a field goal. D. F. Cook '35 made the attempt from the 25-yard line, but the ball swerved to the left, wide by inches. For Ohio State, R. J. Heekin '35, halfback, made a touchdown, and M. N. Vuchinich '34, center, made the important after-point kick. R. C. Wright '36, end, made the Illinois touchdown, receiving a pass over the goal line from J. T. Beynon '35, quarterback.

Chicago Runs Wild

Chicago went on a fourth-quarter rampage against Dartmouth. The Maroons showed superior strength by smashing to an early touchdown, E. B. Nyquist '34, fullback, going over for two yards in the first quarter and J. J. Berwanger '36, halfback, twisting and dashing 61 yards for another in the second quarter. The Big Green in the third quarter sent out a new line that smeared the Maroon for losses on every try. They made Chicago's offensive look so bad that Berwanger thought it wise to kick on first down as the fourth quarter opened. After seven minutes of play E. R. Cullen '35, substitute center, intercepted a Dartmouth pass and ran 65 yards to score. From that point on everything either team did, it seemed, resulted in a Maroon touchdown. Berwanger scored again; Vinson Sahlin '34, quarterback, swept around end to score, and William Berg '36, halfback, intercepted a Dartmouth pass and ran 46 yards for a touchdown.

Purdue's victory over Indiana was expected, with its powerful line and its great runners and all-star quarterback. The latter made way part of the time for J. E. Peele '34, who returned a punt 85 yards for a touchdown. J. E. Carter '35, halfback, and L. E. Dailey '36, fullback, also scored. R. H. Kelso '35, center, kicked the field goal for Indiana.

Texas-Texas A & M Tie for Harrier Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 28—The University of Texas and Texas A. & M. College cross-country teams tied for the Southwest Conference harrier championship here recently, each team scoring 32 points. G. S. Wilson '36, University of Texas runner, won first place by completing the 3.4-mile Houston course in 16m. 12s. Rice Institute finished third.

The order of the first five finishers was as follows: G. S. Wilson '36, Texas; C. L. Wilson '36, Rice; O. T. J. Archer '34, Texas; Hector Fuentes '34, Texas A. & M.; F. O. Cook '34, Texas A. & M.

The tie championship broke the University of Texas's two-year hold on the title, the Longhorn harriers having won the crown in 1931 and 1932. However, the tie maintained for Texas its lead in all-time cross-country championships. Texas has won six and tied for one; Texas A. & M. has won five and tied for two; Rice has won three; Oklahoma A. & M., now not a member of the Southwest Conference, has won one.

Big Ten Conference

Michigan		Ohio State	
20-Mich. State	6	75-Virginia	0
40-Cornell	0	20-Vanderbilt	0
13-Ohio State	0	0-Michigan	13
28-Chicago	0	12-Northwestern	0
7-Illinois	6	21-Indiana	0
10-Iowa	6	20-Pennsylvania	7
0-Minnesota	0	6-Wisconsin	0
13-Northwestern	0	7-Illinois	6
131	18	161	26
Indiana		**Illinois**	
7-Miami	0	13-Drake	6
6-Minnesota	6	21-Washington	6
2-Notre Dame	12	21-Wisconsin	0
0-Northwestern	25	0-West Point	6
0-Ohio State	21	6-Michigan	7
7-Chicago	7	3-Northwestern	0
0-Xavier	6	7-Chicago	0
3-Purdue	19	6-Ohio State	7
25	96	77	32
Northwestern		**Chicago**	
0-Iowa	7	32-Cornell C.	0
0-Stanford	0	40-Washington	0
25-Indiana	0	0-Purdue	14
0-Ohio State	12	0-Michigan	26
0-Minnesota	0	0-Wisconsin	0
0-Illinois	3	7-Indiana	7
0-Notre Dame	7	0-Illinois	7
0-Michigan	13	39-Dartmouth	0
25	42	118	56
Iowa		**Minnesota**	
7-Northwestern	0	19-S. D. State	6
38-Bradley	0	6-Indiana	6
26-Wisconsin	7	7-Purdue	7
7-Minnesota	19	7-Pittsburgh	3
27-Iowa State	7	19-Iowa	7
6-Michigan	10	0-Northwestern	0
14-Purdue	6	0-Michigan	0
6-Nebraska	7	6-Wisconsin	3
131	56	64	32
Wisconsin		**Purdue**	
19-Marquette	0	13-Ohio	6
0-Illinois	21	7-Minnesota	7
7-Iowa	26	14-Chicago	0
0-Purdue	14	14-Wisconsin	0
0-Chicago	0	17-Carnegie Tech.	7
25-West Virginia	6	19-Notre Dame	0
0-Ohio State	6	6-Iowa	14
3-Minnesota	6	19-Indiana	3
54	79	109	37

Schiele May Return as Coach

COLUMBIA, Mo. (AP)—Charles J. Schiele '34, veteran end and captain of the University of Missouri football team, who will close his playing career against Kansas Thanksgiving Day at Lawrence, may return to his alma mater next year as coach. Coach Frank Carideo has expressed a desire to have Schiele, a Big Six Conference end the last two years, assist Elmer (Red) Sleight as special end coach. Schiele said he was willing to take the coaching assignment, but the arrangement was purely tentative.

T. C. Kasper Resigns

BROOKINGS, S. D. (AP)—T. C. (Cy) Kasper, athletic director and head football coach at South Dakota State College since 1928, resigned recently, effective Jan. 1. R. H. (Red) Threlfall, his assistant and former Purdue athlete, was appointed acting director. Kasper would not discuss his plan, but it has been rumored he is to be named internal revenue collector for South Dakota. He was a track star and football player at Grinnell College and Notre Dame.

Union College Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 28—Charles L. Dain '35 of Oswego has been elected captain of Union College's 1934 football team. He plays halfback on the eleven. William T. Brockwehl '35 of Lynbrook and Gildo Mirate '35 of Schenectady have been chosen co-captains of the cross-country team.

Henry Goes to Montreal

MONTREAL, Nov. 28 (AP)—The Montreal Royals of the International Baseball League announced yesterday the purchase of Frank (Dutch) Henry, veteran left-handed pitcher, from the St. Louis Cardinals. Henry won nine games and lost five for the Cardinals' International League farm at Rochester last season.

Most Little Pigs Go to Market And the Best Little Pigs go to Jones
~ and then begins the tale of ~
JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE
- From the Little Pigs the Pork Roasts, Chops and Hams are ground in the same kind of a Meat Grinder you use in your Kitchen - only larger - Spices from the Orient and the Mediterranean are added - that's all - Then the Sausage is enclosed in those tender Little Jackets From New Zealand and for those who like Patties it is also made up into one-pound rolls and packed in waxed boxes
Everything, so far, has been done on the Farm - Now we have to ask the Railroad for the Refrigerator cars which carry - Jones Sausage Fresh from the Farm to that Well-Known JONES DEALER in your town who sends it to you for that most delightful Meal - the Sunday Breakfast
MARKET
JONES DAIRY FARM FORT ATKINSON, WIS.

City Athletic Keeps Class C Record Clean

Crescent, Princeton and Yale Clubs Still Tied for Second Place

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C Team Standing

	Rounds Won	Lost	Matches Won	Lost	P.C.
City A. C.	5	0	18	7	1.000
Crescent A.-H. C.	4	1	19	6	.800
Yale Club	4	1	19	6	.800
Princeton Club	4	1	17	8	.800
Harvard Club	3	2	16	9	.600
New York A. C.	3	2	16	9	.600
Short Hills Club	3	2	9	16	.600
Columbia U. C.	2	3	15	10	.400
Squash Club	2	3	12	13	.400
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	0	5	4	21	.000
Essex Club	0	5	4	21	.000
Bayside T. C.	0	5	1	24	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—City Athletic Club kept its unbeaten record intact once more yesterday, as the fifth round of the metropolitan squash tennis Class C team championship was completed, by defeating New York Athletic Club, 4 to 1, on the courts of the latter. Only at the foot of the list was the Winged Foot able to win, though most of the other matches were close. Joseph J. Lordi, the new leader for New York A. C., put up a fine battle against David H. Finck, despite his lack of experience, but after winning the first game and tying the score at 13-all in the second, lost the extra points, and the elder player won the third and deciding game by a wide margin. This is only the fourth time that Lordi has played in competition, and he gives considerable promise.

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, Yale Club and Princeton Club, only one round behind, kept pace with the leader, each winning its match. The New Moon team, playing at Harvard Club, won 3 to 2, Yale Club made a clean sweep over the Bayside Tennis Club, and Princeton Club, also playing on its home courts, won 3 to 2, from Columbia University Club. The fifth winner was Squash Club, which won all the matches played against Elizabeth Town & Country Club, losing one by default. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C Team Championship—Fifth Round

City A. C. 4, New York A. C. 1

David H. Finck, City, defeated Joseph J. Lordi, 17—18, 18—15, 15—9.

Charles Fechheimer Jr., City, defeated P. R. Lawson, 18—16, 15—12.

D. B. Fluegelman, City, defeated Walter Oertly, 15—9, 15—10.

E. M. Rosenthal, City, defeated S. A. Thompson, 15—7, 15—10.

J. O. Hobson, New York, defeated S. A. Tanburn, 15—7, 8—15, 15—6.

Crescent A.-H. C. 3, Harvard Club 2

J. H. Larocque, Harvard Club, defeated G. T. Baxter, 15—10, 15—10.

D. J. Tobin, Crescent, defeated Denning Miller, 11—15, 17—16, 15—12.

F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated J. R. Kiernan, 15—10, 15—11.

W. F. Koch, Crescent, defeated O. D. Wells, 15—8, 15—7.

J. V. Gallagher, Crescent, defeated C. S. Smith, 15—7, 15—7.

Yale Club 5, Bayside Tennis Club 0

W. J. Hammerslough, Yale Club, defeated Louis C. Martin, 15—5, 17—18, 15—7.

W. M. Silleck, Yale Club, defeated J. W. Sykes, 15—10, 15—12.

I. H. Peck, Yale Club, defeated John I. Tyler, 17—14, 15—8.

O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, defeated Leonard Kohler, 15—2, 15—8.

J. T. P. Sullivan, Yale Club, defeated R. V. Reeve Jr., 15—8, 15—11.

Princeton Club 3, Columbia U. C. 2

J. N. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated V. de C. Lynn, 15—10, 17—18, 17—15.

R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, defeated W. H. Ferris, 15—7, 17—18, 15—10.

E. D. Kilroe, Columbia U. C., defeated R. B. Hollander, 15—9, 15—12.

F. J. Podesta, Columbia U. C., defeated Arthur Knox Jr., 18—17, 18—17.

D. H. Alexander, Princeton Club, defeated R. C. Aikenhead, 18—16, 12—15, 15—7.

Squash Club 4, Elizabeth T. & C. C. 1

H. E. Landis, Elizabeth, won from S. R. Shepherd, by default.

Spencer Armstrong, Squash Club, defeated Pitser Miller, 15—6, 12—15, 15—7.

A. L. Noel, Squash Club, deeated W. J. McCarthy, 15—11, 15—10.

Sanord Treat, Squash Club, defeated D. M. Smith, 15—7, 15—6.

E. W. Baker, Squash Club, defeated D. E. Dimock, 15—12, 18—16.

Southwest Conference

Texas Christian		So. Methodist	
33-Austin	0	0-Denton	7
28-Daniel Baker	6	14-Texas Tech	0
13-Denton	0	27-Texas Mines.	6
0-Arkansas	13	13-Rice	7
20-Simmons	0	7-Okla A. & M.	7
13-Texas A. &M.	7	0-Arkansas	3
0-Centenary	0	0-Texas	10
0-Baylor	7	19-Texas A.&M.	0
19-No. Dakota	7	0-Centenary	7
30-Texas	0	7-Baylor	13
26-Rice	3	—	—
—	—	—	—
182	43	87	60
Texas A. & M.		**Arkansas**	
38-Trinity	0	40-Ozarks	0
13-Tulane	6	42-Okla. Baptist	7
34-Sam Houston	14	13-Tex. Christ'n	0
17-Texas A. & I.	0	19-Baylor	7
7-Tex. Christ'n	13	0-L. S. U.	20
14-Baylor	7	3-So. Methodist	0
0-Centenary	20	6-Rice	7
0-So. Methodist	19	63-Hendrix	0
27-Rice	0	20-Texas	6
—	—	—	—
150	79	206	47
Texas		**Rice**	
46-So. Western	0	7-Texas A. & I.	0
22-Texas Mines.	6	0-L. S. U.	13
0-Nebraska	26	13-Loyola	0
0-Oklahoma	9	7-So. Methodist	13
0-Centenary	0	13-Creighton	14
18-Rice	0	0-Texas	18
10-So. Methodist	0	0-Santa Clara	13
0-Baylor	3	7-Arkansas	6
0-Tex. Christ'n	30	0-Texas A.&M.	27
6-Arkansas	20	3-Tex. Christ'n	26
—	—	—	—
102	94	50	130
Baylor			
20-St. Ed's	6		
0-Centenary	19		
7-Arkansas	19		
21-Simmons	0		
7-Texas A. & M.	14		
7-Tex. Christ'n	0		
3-Texas	0		
0-Texas Tech	13		
13-So. Methodist	7		
—	—		
78	78		

Kingman Nominated

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Russell B. Kingman of Orange, N. J., is slated to succeed Holcombe Ward as president of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association, the official nominations, made public yesterday, reveal. Kingman has been secretary of the association for the past two years. Maskell E. Fox was chosen by the nominating committee as first vice-president for 1934 and William Aydelotte as second vice-president. Hugh P. Shilstone was nominated as secretary, and Anton S. von Bernuth was picked to succeed Kingman as treasurer. Nomination is tantamount to election.

Eight Games for Lafayette

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Penna.—Eight football games will be played by Lafayette College in 1934 according to the schedule announced here recently: Oct. 6—Muhlenberg; 13—Franklin and Marshall; 20—New York University at New York; 27—Albright; Nov. 3—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 10—Rutgers at New Brunswick, N. J.; 17—Pennsylvania State at State College, Penna.; 24—Lehigh.

Klein Buys New Bats

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Chuck Klein of Indianapolis, sold by the Phillies to the Chicago Cubs, came to Louisville recently to lay in a supply of new bats with which he hopes to justify the faith of his new owners next season. "I'll play the very best ball I can for the Cubs, though, and hope that they will not have cause to regret the deal."

Would Change Rule Governing Forward Pass in Score Zone

EAST LANSING, Mich., Nov. 28 (AP)—Coach Charles W. Bachman of Michigan State College believes that a change in rules governing forward passing in the scoring zone will level out the advantage defensive elevens are supposed to enjoy under present grid rules.

Bachman's recipe involves a change in the rule which gives the ball to a defensive eleven on the 20-yard line when a forward pass is grounded in the end zone on any but the fourth down.

"When a team reaches the 10-yard line the signal caller is tempted to abandon passing because loss of the ball and an additional 10 yards is too much of a gamble," Bachman said. "If the rule is changed to make a grounded pass a touchback only on fourth down, it will open up the game to a greater extent and give the offensive at least an even chance inside the 20-yard line.

"Give the quarterback a chance to throw passes in a scoring position without the mental hazard that now exists and you will see a lot more spectacular football and also do away with a lot of tie games."

Bachman also believes that the ball should be brought in 15 yards from the side line instead of 10 after it has been run out of bounds, to give the team in possession a better chance to get its attack under way.

The Spartan mentor is in accord with the "dead ball" rule which prohibits a ball carrier from advancing after any part of his body other than hands or feet touches the ground.

All-Pacific Coast Eleven Versatile

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28 (AP)—The ninth annual Associated Press All-Pacific Coast football team, presented yesterday, as the consensus of leading coaches, sports writers and officials, embraces a light, speedy backfield, a 200-pound line and an all-around collection of stars that makes the 1933 mythical varsity as versatile as any ever named.

Stanford, co-champion of the Conference, placed two men, as did Oregon State and the University of Southern California. Oregon, which tied for the title, Washington, California, University of San Francisco and St. Mary's College each contributed one pigskin warrior to the first team.

Balloting was the heaviest in the history of the selections with 60 prominent observers in all sections of the Far West voting.

Coach Claude E. (Tiny) Thornhill's Stanford eleven, which will represent the West in the annual Tournament of Roses classic at Pasadena on New Year's Day, landed its veteran guard, William Corbus '34, and its brilliant sophomore end, James H. Moscrip '36, on the first team. The first team follows:

Ends—William A. Smith '34, Washington, and James H. Moscrip '36, Stanford.

Tackles—A. J. Schwammel '34, Oregon State, and Lawrence H. Lutz '36, California.

Guards—William Corbus '34, Stanford, and Aaron Rosenberg '34, Southern California.

Center—Lawrence Seimering, San Francisco.

Quarterback—Irvine E. Warburton '35, Southern California.

Halfbacks—Norman C. Franklin '35, Oregon State, and George Wilson, St. Mary's.

Fullback—Mike Mikulak '34, Oregon.

NRA Code Does Not Apply to Baseball

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Baseball men may have no objection to flying the Blue Eagle, if it can serve any useful purpose, but one of their leading suokesmen, President John A. Heydler of the National League, declared yesterday he could see no practical way of applying an NRA code to the game.

Moreover, baseball has the weight of the nation's highest judicial opinion to show it is a sport, not trade or commerce, even though it is also a fact that its leaders now have a lively interest in financial and business recovery.

"I have unswerving faith in the success of the NRA," said Heydler, "but I am puzzled to know how any industrial code is going to be applied in a practical way to sport. Writing codes for the steel, building and coal industries is one job, but hardly to be compared with the job of shaping a code for baseball.

"I differ with those who call the game a business or an industry. I invite their attention, further, to the decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, as confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. This decision specifically established that baseball is a sport—not trade or commerce."

Oldfield Wins Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Bernard E. Oldfield '36 of Alfred University, won the Middle Atlantic States Collegiate A. A. individual cross-country championship title over the Van Cortlandt Park course, yesterday, in 30m. 48s. His university also won the team championship title by scoring 23 points as against 50 for Rutgers which finished second. Lehigh was third with 68 and Lafayette fourth and last with 87. Daniel U. Smith '36 of Rutgers, favorite to win the title, was second in 31m. 6s. It was the third straight year that Alfred had won the team title.

New Plant for Jersey City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 28—John P. Corbett, owner of the Jersey City baseball club of the International League, confirmed the report yesterday that his club will have a new baseball plant for the 1934 season. The stadium will be built near Pacific Avenue and Grand Street, in the Lafayette section of Jersey City, and will have a seating capacity of 15,000. It will be ready for the opening of the 1934 campaign.

George Torporcer Signs

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 28 (AP)—After a brief conference with Warren C. Giles, president of the Rochester Club of the International League, George (Specs) Torporcer yesterday signed a contract to pilot the Red Wings for 1934. Torporcer succeeded Billy Southworth in 1932 as manager and was given a year's contract at the close of the season.

Coach to Appoint Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa.—Coach Roland F. Williams of the University of Iowa basketball team will appoint a captain before each game during the coming season, it was announced here recently. An honorary captain will be elected at the end of the season.

Public Links Golf Dates

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Ganson Depew, chairman of the public links section committee of the United States Golf Association, today announced that the 1934 public links golf championship had been awarded to Pittsburgh and would be held July 30-Aug. 4.

Razorback Team May Lose Claim To Conference Title

Arkansas Used Ineligible Player in Two Games During Season

Southwest Conference Football Standing

	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Arkansas	4	1	61	20	.800
Texas Christian	3	2	69	36	.600
Baylor	3	2	37	40	.600
Texas A. & M.	2	2	48	39	.500
South. Methodist	2	3	39	33	.400
Texas	2	3	34	53	.400
Rice	1	4	17	90	.200

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 28—The University of Arkansas held the admiration of nearly every one of the 1500 students at the hilltop college in Fayetteville, Ark., this week; for the football eleven accomplished two feats which never before had been done by a University of Arkansas football team. First, the Razorbacks defeated the University of Texas. Next, the Arkansas eleven laid claim to its first Southwest Conference championship.

However, the second achievement may not be realized, for last week an Arkansas reserve was found to have played with Nebraska the year before, which is against the Conference rules. The ineligible player participated for several minutes in the Texas Christian and Baylor University games, both of which the Porkers won. Whether Arkansas will be made to forfeit these games or whether the Razorbacks will be awarded the championship will be decided at the annual fall meeting of Conference officials Dec. 9. There is no regulation in the Conference constitution covering such a case as this.

Outplayed, but fortunate enough to get the breaks and with ability to take advantage of them, the University of Arkansas humbled the Texas eleven, 20 to 6, to end its Conference season atop the other six teams with four victories and one defeat. Texas scored in the first period on a pass, but the Razorbacks came back in the second and third quarters to score three times as a result of a blocked kick, an intercepted pass, and an overhead toss.

Meanwhile, Texas Christian University and Baylor University were strengthening their holds on second place ready to displace the Razorbacks from the top position if the Conference officials rule the Arkansas eleven ineligible to hold the crown. The Texas Christian Horned Frogs displayed the strongest aerial attack seen in the Southwest Conference this season to overwhelm Rice Institute, 26 to 3. Baylor University kept pace with the Christians by upsetting Southern Methodist University, 13 to 7.

The Arkansas Razorbacks will close their season Thanksgiving Day against University of Tulsa, a non-Southwest Conference institution. Texas and Texas A. & M. will meet in their annual Turkey Day battle at College Station. The other four teams will wait until Saturday before playing. Baylor and Rice will play in Waco and Texas Christian and Southern Methodist will meet in Forth Worth. These games will close the season for all teams except Southern Methodist which has a post-season contest with St. Mary's Dec. 9.

Charles Casper '34, Texas Christian back, lost ground last week in the race for the Southwest individual scoring championship, although he scored a touchdown in the Horned Frogs' game with Rice. Casper's total for the season is 60 points. Ralph LaForge '35, fleet Arkansas halfback, gained two points on the leader to bring his total to 51 points by scoring a touchdown and adding two extra points in the Razorbacks' victory over Texas.

Arsenal Gunners Climb to the Top In Football Race

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

London, Nov. 27

Leading Teams British Soccer Standings

English League—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
The Arsenal	9	5	2	31	14	23
Tottenham Hotsp.	9	4	3	29	13	22
Huddersfield T.	8	4	4	39	27	20
Derby County	7	5	3	27	18	19
Second Division						
Grimsby Town	12	0	4	41	17	24
Port Vale	10	2	4	26	16	22
Blackpool	9	3	4	29	17	21
Bolton Wanderers	9	1	6	30	25	19
Preston North. E.	7	5	4	26	22	19
Scottish League—First Division						
Motherwell	17	2	0	45	14	36
Glasgow Rangers	14	2	2	58	19	30
Aberdeen	11	3	5	51	28	25
Ayr United	10	5	4	52	53	25
Irish League						
Linfield	11	1	2	41	12	23
Ballymena	8	4	2	34	20	20
Distillery	9	1	4	33	17	19
Glentoran	8	3	3	27	17	19

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Arsenal Gunners, league champions, finally climbed to the top of the first division of the English Association Football League Saturday after pressing Tottenham Hotspur for weeks. The Gunners defeated Huddersfield Town 1 to 0 while the Spurs were beaten 2 to 1 by Derby County.

As a result The Arsenal lipped into first place a single point ahead of Tottenham, who in turn rested two points ahead of Huddersfield Town.

Grimsby Town defeated Hull City 4 to 1 and thereby gained undisputed possession of first place in the second division. Port Vale, hitherto deadlocked with Grimsby, was beaten 3 to 0 by Bolton Wanderers.

There were no matches in the third division on account of the first round of the cup tie.

The unbeaten Motherwell eleven extended its number of victories to 17 out of 19 matches, defeating St. Mirren 1 to 0 in a Scottish Football League first division.

N. S. W. Increases Lead

SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 28 (Canadian Press)—New South Wales increased its lead as the second unofficial test trial cricket match against the Rest of Australia continued yesterday. Scores at the close of play were: New South Wales, 273 and 390 for four wickets (McCabe 110, Fingleton 78, Bradman 92, Kippax 111 not out, Rowe 66 and 66 not out); the Rest, 255 (Ponsford 70, Lee 69).

Royals Pick Winter Park

MONTREAL (AP)—Montreal Royals of the International Baseball League will do their spring training at Winter Park, near Orlando, Fla., E. C. Savard, president of the team, said recently. It has been expected Montreal might train in Orlando, but facilities there will be used by the Brooklyn team of the National League.

Harvard Athletic Deficit Reaches $57,064.78 Total

A decrease in gross receipts of $324,456.65 as compared with the previous year, and a deficit of $57,064.78 is shown in the financial report of the Harvard Athletic Association, for the 12 months ending June 30, 1933, as announced today by Henry L. Shattuck, treasurer of Harvard College.

Rigid economies and a reduction of the total expenditures for athletic and physical education by $113,281.86 accounted in a large part for the Athletic Association's ability to operate despite the great reduction in receipts. Expenses of every sport team and every department were substantially cut.

The two items which were almost equivalent in 1931-32 and 1932-33 were the expenses for the maintenance and operation of athletic buildings and grounds, and permanent improvements on grounds and buildings. Expenses for minor sport teams and the physical education department were cut $28,753.67 from 1931-32.

The varsity football team again was the only sport to show an excess of income over expenses. The net receipts for the varsity football team, with guarantees paid to visiting teams deducted, were $321,029.50 and the expenses $85,323.79 as compared with net receipts of $488,756.98 and expenses of $110,776.97 in 1931-32.

Ottawa Senators Face Bruin Sextet Tonight

Ottawa Senators will attempt to retrieve points at the Boston Garden tonight when they visit it to play the local Bruins in a National Hockey League encounter. It will be the first meeting of the season between the two. George Boucher, manager of the Bruin Cubs last season, is now handling the Senators. Two former members of the Cubs, Alex Cook and Ted Saunders, face the Bruins tonight in Senator uniforms.

Ottawa got away to a fine start with two victories, but has lost the last six contests, five of them by one-goal margins. A trade over the week-end sent Cooney Weiland, former Bruin center and last season with Ottawa, to Detroit in exchange for cash and Carl Voss. The latter will play with the visitors tonight.

Bruins returned from their western trip this morning and seem well on their way toward first place. They defeated Detroit, 6 to 0, Thursday night, and lost to Chicago, 1 to 0, Sunday. Victory tonight and again Thursday night in Ottawa will give the locals a total of 10 points with which to face the New York Rangers here Saturday night.

Chicago Bids for Earnshaw

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (AP)—Owner J. Louis Comiskey yesterday admitted that the Chicago White Sox had made a bid for George L. Earnshaw, right-handed pitching star of the Philadelphia Athletics, but declined to say whether the offer had been accepted, despite reports that the deal already had been completed. Earnshaw, formerly one of the mainstays of the athletic pitching staff, was disciplined last season by Manager Connie Mack, and reports since have been that the Athletics had placed him on the player mart.

Army or Princeton Would Consider Trip

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Whether Stanford invites West Point or Princeton to joust in the Rose Bowl on New Year's Day, indications yesterday were that the recipient, like Barkis, would be willin'.

The graduate managers of athletics at the service school and the college said yesterday that if an invitation were forthcoming, deep consideration would be given. Both stressed that as yet no word, official or otherwise, had come east from Stanford, picked to represent the West in the annual intersectional classic after beating California.

Of the two, Maj. L. D. Worsham of West Point was the more emphatic with the declaration that Army would be glad to consider an invitation if the Cadets beat Notre Dame Saturday for their tenth straight victory of the season.

Asa Bushnell, at Princeton, said nothing had been heard from Stanford, but that an invitation would be considered, when and if received.

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The Story Behind the Labyrinth

NO ONE who considers the varied occupations over which most of us spend our congested days will deny that people seem to find satisfaction in getting themselves into a snarl, provided they think they can get themselves out again. Ruskin expresses this more elegantly as "the innate love of mystery and unity; the joy that the human mind has in contemplating any kind of maze or entanglement, so long as it can discern through its confusion, any guiding clue or connecting plan." He does not go on to point out that many of the fundamental human instincts and impulses are behind this liking. A busy day is a "stunt": can we fit this appointment in between the other two, and emerge on time for the next? Can we solve the problems that we set ourselves or that arise whatever our pursuits, whether we are designing an office building, ordering the meals, managing a trust fund, or shunting freight cars onto a siding? We try out our powers, and come through proudly as in a game. For the love of play is strong even in grown-ups, though with mature years it may have changed its name to a taste for adventure; and the adventure may be purely intellectual, a display of ingenuity, a stretching of our mental powers, which satisfies our intellectual pride. Pugnacity also enters in; this sounds better when called perseverance, or patience.

The harder the game in working hours, the harder we play in our time off. Certain children's games have, of course, been left behind. We used to go to "cobweb-parties," and, after untangling the colored cord that was twined in and out of the furniture, be led by it finally to some hidden prize; or at odd moments we would practice, again with bits of string, the various positions of "cat's cradle." Now, when even the skeins of worsted for our sweaters are bought ready-wound, and we are deprived of poking the growing ball in and out of the strands until the yarn at last runs smoothly, everybody seems to be puzzling over something just the same. It may be a cross-word puzzle, a jig-saw puzzle, one of the innumerable pencil games and intelligence tests, or the latest mystery story. We say that these "take our minds off" our serious affairs, which means that again the attraction of unsnarling is strong enough to fix our easily wandering attention.

In all this we take pleasure in a "mismaze" (a nice, old word, which Hawthorne used), because we think we can do something with it. But along with this active satisfaction, Ruskin also speaks of people's admiration for the interlaced and involved as an artistic pleasure in an orderly and balanced pattern—a passive rôle this time. In nature, he includes the network of branches; in everyday life, the braiding of hair, the weaving in textiles, chains, and baskets; and in art, the ornamental use of these devices. Certainly, the decorative effect partly explains the presence of mazes in formal gardens. Apart from the fun of losing one's way, or, from a point of vantage, of watching other people losing theirs, the wall-like hedges and geometric paths of a labyrinth are a pleasant sight. And though the mazes in such parks as Hampton Court are now thought of as little more than a pastime, or as ornamental planting, these particular puzzles have another interest for us, which Ruskin does not mention: they are, besides, deep-rooted in history. The next time that we are weaving our way through some sunny garden, it will repay us to remember Watts' painting, which hangs in the Tate Gallery in London, of the "Minotaur"; and to trace the history of labyrinths up from the abode in ancient Crete of this legendary beast.

The picture shows the monster, half-man and half-bull, leaning his forearms on a stone parapet, and gazing out across a wide horizon. He is probably hungry; his bull lips are parted, his eye searching. Yet, horrible as he is, in this painting he manages to appear more ridiculous than fierce: the folds at the back of his neck, and the outline of his ears and horns against the sky, look for all the world like an old woman's bonnet. At any rate, there was nothing funny about him in the legend, out of which Hawthorne, in his delicious, rambling style, makes so human a story.

It was to King Minos II of Crete, so the legend runs, that the Minotaur belonged. He found him an embarrasing pet, for the monster had the island terrorized until the king hit upon the idea of housing him in a building, a labyrinth, specially designed for the purpose by Daedalus. Daedalus has the reputation of being a resourceful man, but as far as this labyrinth is concerned, he is said to have taken the plan from the one Herodotus saw in Egypt (the work of Amenemhet III, in 2300 B. C.), that contained three thousand chambers. However that may be, the Cretan labyrinth had so many rooms, arranged in such a complicated way, that the Minotaur could not find his way out; that is why he is pictured leaning so wistfully on the parapet. But neither could Daedalus, in spite of having designed it. Daedalus, however, who, besides being an architect, seems to have been able to turn his hand to almost anything in the way of an invention, made his escape from it and flew off to Sicily by means of the wings that he fashioned, and then attached to his shoulders by wax.

The great trouble with the Minotaur as a citizen, even after he was safely housed, was his diet. What he liked best to eat was people, and he preferred the young ones at that. Then one happy day, Theseus, the son of King Ægeus of Athens, was able to slay the Minotaur in his abode, and to find his way back again, because he held tight to a thread given him by Ariadne, Minos's daughter. She had hold of the other end, and would give it an encouraging tug whenever the Minotaur roared. Hawthorne comments in a grandfatherly way on the "vast deal of human sympathy running along that slender thread of silk."

Legendary Crete was the home of another fascinating person besides the inventive Daedalus. What should we think today if our seacoast were patrolled not by our coast guards and navy, but by a metallic giant? Perhaps it was really nothing but the summer lightning playing round the headlands that started this story, but, whatever it was that vessels used to sight, the sailors in those old, forgotten days must have come home telling of the sun's rays glinting on a Man of Brass (Talus by name), whose club reached to the clouds. Three times a day round the shore they said he went, pacing off the eighteen hundred miles—his flashing sides a lighthouse before the dawn of history.

But history everywhere is reaching back all the time, and claiming what was supposed to be myth. This is happening in Crete, as archæologists dig deeper into its ruins. Even though the Minotaur and Talus will never be instated among the possibilities, a wonderful civilization has come to light. Foundations are unearthed of palaces so spacious that we might well call them labyrinths. Long before the famous days of Greece, the Cretans, learning from the Egyptians, became great craftsmen, and decorated and filled their dwellings with every sort of art. They wrought in stone, ivory, glass, bronze, clay. They decorated their walls with painted scenes, their vases with flowered designs. They hammered and cut on certain golden drinking cups a lifelike frieze of men and bulls.

So this is the story (a compound of legend and of history) that lies behind the labyrinth. A rich setting for Minotaur and inventor; for the bravery of Theseus, and for Talus on his faithful round. And a venerable background for the satisfaction we feel when we solve our modern puzzles. But the links are thinly spaced that join the device to our days, until the dawn of medieval times. Then we find that the stones in the floors of churches are set in "meander-pavements"; and from these the monks, the gardeners of the Middle Ages, develop the patterns of their hedges. Till by the fourteenth century every good-sized garden includes a maze. And by the time Le Nôtre is designing the terraces at Versailles for Louis XIV, he plans a labyrinth decorated with rock-work and shells, and filled with innumerable statues and fountains.

P. R.

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November

Into the murmuring ice-rimmed brook
The willows are dipping their long, honey-colored fingers;
Upon the withered grasses
Late dandelions shine like tiny suns.

The stark, revealing shapes of leafless trees
Pattern the horizon with their delicate asymmetry,
And in the fields, so rich and brown and full of promise,
Tawny stooks of corn sway with the wind.

Across the opalescent sky
Great brooding clouds tear like mighty Valkyries,
Until at sunset the evening star pierces the purple-gray,
And the eye is led into distances long unsuspected.

LUCILLE JOYCE GILBERT.

Poetry and the Reader

In a late sonnet, the product of one of his final moments of inspiration, the poet Wordsworth had occasion to mention a famous view of Rome from one of the seven hills. Sweeping across the entire city to the great cathedral, it comprises for the poet

. . . the whole majesty of Rome,
Then first apparent from the Pincian height,
Crowned with St. Peter's everlasting dome. . . .

Yet, when all allowance is made for the clairvoyance of genius, it is most unlikely that the climactic effect noticed by Wordsworth should have been consciously prepared by the artist before hanging that dome in air. Even had the architect attempted to seize in imagination the whole view as it would appear from one of the seven hills, he could not, with all his genius, have divined the varied beauty of the cathedral as it would be seen from the infinite number of vantage points from which it would be visible. He was obliged to trust that his dome would somehow become part of the scene, by the operation of that law which transcends even the sublime endowment of a Michael Angelo.

Is it not always so? There is a view of Oxford at a certain point in the descent from Hinksey Hill in which the towers and spires in the scene below seem to lift themselves into foreordained unity of composition. Yet what artist or group of artists can be said to have created that *ensemble*, or to have done more than furnish the unrelated details, now absorbed into the loveliness of the whole? In estimating it we must remind ourselves of the enchantment lent by distance and by the river winding through green meadows of peace; but the totality of beauty is in the eye of the beholder alone. His is, in some mysterious way, the act of composition by which all is drawn into harmony—river and sky, fifteenth-century tower and seventeenth-century dome. . .

It is such a power which resides in the mind of every gifted reader of poetry; and in this sense readers may accept the high compliments which poets have freely paid them—as that there can be no good poem without a good reader, that we are all poets when we read a poem well, and the like. Such statements are true enough, for every work of art, if rightly appreciated, must at last become a detail in some larger scheme. The poem, the picture, the song, must be merged in that quickening of the spirit which is the peculiar function of the fine arts. If there be no incorporation of this kind into some vaster life, the artist has labored but in vain. He has provided for the entertainment of a moment, which is destined to leave no trace of itself, an entertainment as empty as that of a game played many days ago and already forgotten. . . .

Thus literature, after long acquaintance, becomes as it were a vessel into which the reader pours the accumulated treasure of his experience, and the process brings him into fellowship with generations of past readers who have found a similar solace in the expression which poetry provides. An illustration of this appropriation to our needs of the wisdom of the past may be seen in the use which we constantly make of that trivial thing, the proverb or maxim, which is, nevertheless, in spite of all its threadbare garb, the crystallized experience of the race.—CHAUNCEY B. TINKER, in "The Good Estate of Poetry." (Boston: Little Brown.)

By Courtesy of the Fine Art Society, London, to The Christian Science Monitor

Ponte San Angelo, Rome: From an Etching by Frank Brangwyn, R. A.

Preëminently the Windmill Country

The Knight of La Mancha would have had his hands full if he had attempted to tilt with all the windmills between Amsterdam and Koog on the Zaan. It is preëminently the windmill country, and one has to adapt himself to an entirely new environment. . . .

All about are scores of windmills large and small, whirling, clicking, sawing, grinding, crushing, hoisting for all they are worth to their owners. When upon the horizon numberless little white and gray canvas clouds are twirling in seemingly perpetual motion like automatic pinwheels; when it is seen that, in consequence, the air is filled both far and near with movement, the sky with rotating silhouettes, and the solid earth swept with shadows of long-armed sails, the reader may realize, perhaps, that a susceptible traveller in such parts is apt to find himself in a state of mind in which he questions his sanity.

But there is no monotony in this mill-land and there is an exquisite harmony of color. One sees a gray mill, gray-thatched, white sails, and the wooden blades touched strongly with vermillion; an olive-green body, iron-rust red canvases and blades of solid white; a black buccaneer with white sails and black arms striped with bright apple-green. The combinations seem infinite, but they are always pleasing.

The mills in the various provinces vary in construction and color as widely as the costumes of the provincials. Take, for examples, the stately mill, typical of all stateliness, on the Coolvest in the business centre of Rotterdam, the Maypole of Utrecht, all curving grace, the perfect type of a country mill, the great sawmill of rugged mass, straight line and sharp angle, near Zaandam, the old five-storied mill by St. Catherine's Bridge at Haarlem, the two noble ones at Gorinchem, including De Eendracht, the island grainmill in far-away Zierikzee,—all these express, as it were, the dialects of mill architecture; sails, blades, roofs, foundation, material, construction, thatching and coloring, all vary; and all together they lend to a remarkable land a charm which no other possesses.

It was a pretty sight, to see the windmills put to sleep with a declining day, the great arms rotating more and more slowly, the shadows on the meadows growing longer as they swept more and more lazily over the green, the almost imperceptible stopping; to see the furling of the great sails, and the miller making all fast for the night; to see him disappearing through the dark doorway high up on the encircling balcony, the closing of the door behind him, and with it the closing of the little industrial drama that is played out each day to the end; to watch, at last, the wondrously tinted twilight curtains, which belong to these northern latitudes, as they dropped upon the daily drama in this enchanted land.—MARY E. WALLER, in "Through the Gates of the Netherlands." (Boston: Little Brown.)

Élever sa Pensée vers l'Esprit

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AU COURS des dernières années, le monde s'est beaucoup intéressé aux expériences de certains physiciens qui sont montés en ballon dans ce qu'on appelle la stratosphère,—région où les orages, les troubles et les variations de température paraissent inconnus.

L'humanité n'a-t-elle pas avant tout besoin d'élever ses pensées plus haut que l'atmosphère de l'entendement mortel, où semblent souvent prévaloir le tumulte mental et la confusion? Ne doit-elle pas quitter les sphères de la haine, de la maladie, de la mort, pour parvenir aux paisibles régions mentales où règnent la loi divine et l'activité parfaite d'une paix immuable?

Aux pages 97 et 98 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, après avoir parlé des "persécutions qui accompagnent un nouveau pas dans le Christianisme," Mrs. Eddy ajoute: "Mais la récompense spirituelle des persécutés est assurée par l'élévation de l'existence au-dessus de la discorde mortelle, et par le don de l'Amour divin;" dans un autre passage, elle écrit (p. 400): "En élevant la pensée au-dessus de l'erreur, ou maladie, et en combattant avec persistance en faveur de la vérité, vous détruisez l'erreur." Beaucoup demandent peut-être comme Pilate: "Qu'est-ce que la vérité?" Parce que la vérité concernant Dieu, l'homme, l'univers, est infinie, il y aurait à cette question bien des réponses, que la Bible fournirait en abondance. Nous lisons notamment dans l'Apocalypse ce verset énonçant en termes concis la grande vérité de la totalité divine: "Il règne, le Seigneur Dieu tout-puissant." On aurait peine à trouver une déclaration qui en dise davantage tout en restant aussi brève.

D'une manière générale, les chrétiens ont admis l'omnipotence divine; mais avons-nous réellement compris que Dieu est tout-puissant, qu'Il est le seul pouvoir? L'omnipotence exclut la possibilité d'un autre pouvoir, d'une influence capable de nuire ou de causer la confusion qui domine dans l'atmosphère du prétendu entendement mortel. Et ce Dieu tout-puissant "règne." La Science Chrétienne montre qu'Il gouverne et dirige tout ce qui existe réellement: Il est le Législateur unique et suprême. Combien nos vies seraient différentes si nous élevions constamment nos pensées jusqu'à la contemplation de ces grandes vérités,—si nous combattions avec persévérance pour le fait que Dieu règne, qu'Il est omnipotent et toujours présent!

La Bible nous dit qu'étant à Jérusalem, Jésus passait les nuits sur la montagne des Oliviers; c'étaient des heures de prière pendant lesquelles il communiait avec Dieu dans l'atmosphère paisible et bienfaisante de la pensée spirituelle. Grâce à cette communion, il pouvait au cours de la journée, maintenir sa pensée assez haut pour guérir, même s'il était en face de spectacles pitoyables ou déconcertants et dans un entourage chargé de haine. Nous pouvons être sûrs qu'au mépris du tableau présenté par les sens, Jésus combattait mentalement pour la vérité de l'omnipotence divine: il s'élevait mentalement au-dessus du témoignage des sens.

Nous constatons que pendant son ministère, le Maître résolut toute espèce de problèmes par cette méthode spirituellement mentale. En élevant sa pensée vers Dieu, au-dessus de l'apparente disette de vivres, il prouva l'abondance lorsqu'il nourrit les foules. Dans une autre occasion, il éleva son penser jusqu'à la pure conscience de l'individualité véritable et libéra une femme de la condamnation, du péché et de son châtiment. A la vue d'une main desséchée, en présence des malades ou des déments, il élevait sans doute sa pensée au-dessus des apparences et persistait à déclarer la présence de Dieu s'exprimant par la santé, l'activité, la raison, l'harmonie; et chaque fois le fait spécifique pour lequel il combattait se manifestait dans l'existence humaine.

L'élévation mentale du Maître produisit dans son ministère des effets jugés impossibles par le sens mortel; et ceux qui le suivent pourront répéter ses œuvres s'ils parviennent à la même conscience élevée, à la même pure vision de l'omnipotence divine. En Science Chrétienne, des milliers de disciples ont vu que ceci est vrai. La maladie, le malheur, les caractéristiques erronées de tout genre, ont été vaincus par ceux qui avaient élevé leur pensée plus haut que l'atmosphère mentale agitée dans laquelle ils semblaient plongés, pour parvenir à une réalisation claire, libre et pure de la vérité; cette attitude leur permettait de voir le néant, l'irréalité de l'erreur, ainsi que la réalité et le pouvoir de son opposé, c'est-à-dire de Dieu. Grâce aux enseignements d'une femme qui explora les sphères de l'Entendement,—Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne,—le monde a reçu les règles du divin Principe; et quiconque fait preuve de consécration, d'obéissance spirituelle, de résolution, peut élever sa pensée au-dessus de l'atmosphère du matérialisme et pénétrer dans les régions de la vraie intelligence spirituelle.

Dans la conscience spiritualisée, le progrès ne rencontre point d'obstacles. Lorsque nous persistons à nous élever mentalement plus haut que l'inharmonie mortelle, nous trouvons toujours moins de barrières qui s'opposeraient à notre avancement spirituel; nous voyons apparaitre de nouvelles idées de Dieu nous révélant l'omnipotence divine et la loi infinie qui gouverne toutes choses. Loin d'être détachée et sans valeur pratique, cette réalisation fait de nous des démonstrateurs pratiques, capables de prouver ici même et dès maintenant la bonté et la protection divines.

L'atmosphère mentale des pensées élevées reçoit les chauds rayons de l'Amour qui lui communique sa gloire; elle connait la lumière, la joie et la paix dérivant de Dieu, l'unique source omnipotente dont la Bible dit: "Il n'y a point en lui de ténèbres."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

First Snow

A steely lake and a somber sky
A lone goose sailing far and high,
The still wind poised for wintry flight
With sifting snow before the night.

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.

Lifting Thought Spiritward

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the last year or two the civilized world has been much interested in the reports of certain physicists who have made balloon ascensions to the region called the stratosphere, which, we are told, is free from disturbance of storm and from variation in temperature.

Is not humanity's chief need a lifting of thought beyond the atmosphere of mortal mind, with its mental tumult and confusion; with its hate, disease, and death, to that quiet mental realm of spiritual understanding where God's law reigns, and where the perfect activity of quiet, changeless peace prevails?

On pages 97 and 98 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," after speaking of "the persecutions which attend a new step in Christianity," Mrs. Eddy says that "the spiritual recompense of the persecuted is assured in the elevation of existence above mortal discord and in the gift of divine Love;" and on page 400 she writes, "By lifting thought above error, or disease, and contending persistently for truth, you destroy error." Many might ask with Pilate, "What is truth?" Because of the infinity of the truth about God, man, and the universe, many answers might be given. The Bible is full of them. One such answer, found in Revelation, concisely shows the truth of God's allness: "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth." It would be difficult to find another statement as brief as this containing more.

It has been the common Christian practice to admit that God is omnipotent; but have we really understood Him to be all-powerful—the only power? Omnipotence precludes the possibility of any other power, of anything to harm or to bring about the confusion prevalent in the atmosphere of so-called mortal mind. And this omnipotent God "reigneth." Christian Science shows that He governs, controls all that really exists, is supreme, the one Lawgiver. What a tremendous difference it would make in our lives if we constantly lifted up our thought to the contemplation of these grand truths; if we contended persistently for the fact of God's reigning power, His omnipotence and ever-presence!

We are told that Jesus when at Jerusalem spent hours at night in the Mount of Olives, praying, communing with God, in the quiet, refreshing atmosphere of spiritual thought. Through communion with God he was able in the midst of the day's pathetic, confusing, and often hate-filled surroundings, to keep his thought uplifted to heal. We may be sure that, whatever the senses presented to him, he was mentally contending for the truth of God's omnipotence; that he was rising mentally beyond sense-testimony.

In his ministry we have examples of his solving of all sorts of problems by that spiritually mental method. It was by lifting thought to God, above the apparent dearth of provision, that he proved the presence of abundance in the feeding of the multitude. He lifted his thinking to the pure consciousness of true individuality and freed a sinner from condemnation, from sin and its penalty. When the withered hand was thrust toward him, the diseased and the deranged brought before him, he evidently lifted his thought above the appearance and contended persistently for the presence of God, expressed in health and activity, in sanity and harmony; and in every case the specific fact he mentally contended for became evidenced in human experience.

This elevation of the Master's thought brought about in his ministry that which mortal sense says is impossible; and the same uplifted consciousness, the same pure vision of God's omnipotence, as it is gained by his followers, will repeat the works. Thousands of students have found this true in Christian Science. Sickness, unhappiness, erroneous characteristics of all sorts have been overcome by those who have lifted thought above the disturbing mental atmosphere in which they seemed to be involved, into a clear, free, pure realization of the truth—of the nothingness, the unreality, of error and the reality and power of its opposite, God. Through the teachings of that great explorer into the realm of Mind, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, the world has been given the rules of divine Principle which make it possible for all, with consecration, spiritual obedience, and determination, to lift human thought above the atmosphere of materialism into that of true spiritual understanding.

In spiritualized consciousness there is no impediment to progress. As we persistently elevate our thinking above mortal discord, we find less and less to obstruct our spiritual advancement; we find new ideas of God, revealing His omnipotence and His infinite governing law, unfolding before us. This realization, far from being detached and impractical, makes us practical demonstrators of God's goodness and protection here and now.

The mental atmosphere of uplifted thought is radiant and glorious with the warmth of Love, with the light and joy and peace derived from God, the one omnipotent source, in whom "is no darkness at all."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Last Marigold

The marigolds are thin and steady light,
A living wall of flame, a moat of flowers,
Gay hostage from the summer, through the night
Meeting undaunted wind and frosted hours.
Their blossoms are a faith, a lifting dream,
November harvesting in circled sheaves,
Stirring the heart to emulate their gleam
And dare autumnal dearth, the bronzing leaves.

Fear not the dawn they yield unto the cold
Lying ash-blackened on their brittle stalks;
But brush the silver from each marigold,
Search well the plants along your garden walks
And you will touch a certain final thing,
One radiant blossom linking you to spring.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ.

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Progress in Education

Russia's Rising Communists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

THE Soviet educational system has undergone great changes during the last two years. Paradoxical as it may seem, the new system which has grown out of these changes has many characteristic features of old-fashioned, conventional school instruction in other countries.

The explanation for this lies in the fact that the typical Soviet school during the decade between 1921 and 1931 represented something in the nature of a joyous bedlam. Discipline was lax and the authority of the teacher at a minimum. New methods, based on the more extreme theories of western educational innovators, were tried out in quick succession, often with scant regard for the technical preparedness of the Russian teachers and schools. Such "bourgeois" methods of testing pupils' fitness as marks and examinations were discarded. The teaching of individual subjects was supplanted by the so-called "complex" method, under which a class was supposed to work on a given theme, for instance, the street or the season of the year, learning in the process here a bit of geography, there a bit of arithmetic or history.

An Uneven Result

It is not surprising that such methods produced a scrap-heap, hodgepodge kind of knowledge on the part of the pupils who were subjected to it. The Soviet school child was apt to get a very uneven kind of training and to manifest precocious brightness in some things along with woeful lack of precise knowledge as regards others.

In 1931 the disadvantages of this state of affairs began to impress themselves on the Communist Party authorities; and, under the energetic leadership of the Commissar for Education, Andrei Bubnov, a vigorous housecleaning in the schools was set in motion. Today many of the loose practices of the period before 1931 have been definitely abolished. The teacher is, if not an autocrat, at least an undisputed leader in the classroom, endowed with ample disciplinary powers against refractory pupils. Marks and examinations have been restored; and the importance of the traditional three R's and other basic subjects is stressed. Efforts at group preparation of school work are now frowned on; the desirability of testing the individual capacity of each student is recognized.

For the New State

It would be a grave mistake, however, to assume that Soviet schools are much like those of other countries, simply because they have reverted to some general fundamental methods of pedagogy. Like every other institution in the country, they are profoundly under the influence of the revolution; and one of their first objectives is to turn out a rising generation of Communists. Every subject is taught from the Communist viewpoint; and when the schools recently opened for the new year one of the leading newspapers appealed to the pupils to be "shock brigade workers of knowledge," so as to become better citizens of the new Socialist state. Definite and dogmatic anti-religious instruction is part of the general scheme of Communist training.

Another distinctive characteristic of the Soviet schools is the policy of linking them up with factories, where children are taken on excursions and for light work, so that they become accustomed to the use and handling of machines from an early age. A large network of technical schools has come into existence, and workers are urged and encouraged to improve their skill at their trades outside of working hours, so that the present painful and often costly gap between the newly installed complicated machinery of the many big new factories and the limited skill of many Russian workers may be bridged over more quickly.

Enrollment Doubled

The Soviet educational authorities take pride in the extension of educational facilities during recent years. So there are now 2,000,000 school children in the Moscow territory—double the figure for 1928. Forty-five million textbooks have been printed for Russia alone, excluding Ukraina, White Russia, Central Asia and the Trans-Caucasus. A four-year elementary school course is obligatory in theory and is probably generally carried out in practice, except in the more remote parts of the country. This will be followed by a seven-year and later by a nine-year elementary school, attendance at which will be compulsory.

At the same time a good deal remains to be done before the technical standards of Soviet education can be considered thoroughly satisfactory. The results of a recent investigation of the knowledge of 65,000 Soviet pupils are candidly summed up in the official newspaper, Izvestia, in the following terms:

"Bad grammar, abundance of mistakes in spelling, low level of knowledge of literature, insufficient acquaintance with mathematics, poor knowledge of the map in geography, superficial and often politically incorrect information in civics and social sciences. . . ."

Portugal Is Rubbing Its Eyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon, Port.

IN MATTERS educational, Portugal is rubbing its eyes. After centuries of slumber, it is now sitting up, and, with great stretches, bracing itself to undertake what must be undertaken if it is to rank in education with the other countries of Europe.

Portugal is founding universities and establishing high schools. It is gathering funds together which will enable its more distinguished students to complete their education abroad. And from all over the small country young men and women are pouring into the schools and colleges.

All this activity, the fact that Portugal is now wide awake officially in regard to its requirements, dates, of course, from the coming in of the present Dictatorship. Fifty years ago, 80 per cent of the population could neither read nor write. Children were sent at an early age into the fields and into domestic service without ever having attended a school at all, being allowed to grow up in complete ignorance without anybody troubling very much about it.

Some 30 years ago, during the Monarchy, a big drive was made against illiteracy, and schools for primary instruction were established in remote districts which aimed at giving an education to the peasants other than that which had previously been given by the Church. State subsidies were provided, but the coming in of the Republic in 1910 put an end to the new movement and, although the first Ministry of Education was founded in 1911, many years elapsed before any very real advance was made. Portugal had, since the sixteenth century, boasted a University at Coimbra, and only, little by little after 1911, were other seats of learning established—a University at Lisbon, another at Oporto, a number of new high schools which offered secondary education.

Then, in 1928, under the present Dictatorship, the real drive began. Dr. Gustavo Ramos, the then Minister of Education, looked into the possible avenues of educational reform, he published important decrees, reopened on approved lines some 400 of the schools which had been closed during the time of the Republic, founded some 150 new schools, arranged for the giving of subsidies to schemes for teaching in those rural areas which possessed no schools, generally opened the educational way to some 1000 children who had never before had any kind of education, and established funds which would enable those who were more than children to go abroad for the completion of their studies.

There is far to go, of course. In spite of the general opening up of schools and the imposed obligation to attend them, there is still an illiteracy register amounting to 70 per cent. Peasants are still inclined to deride the notion that education is really necessary and, even today, it is rare to find a domestic servant who is able to read and write. But Portugal is rubbing its eyes.

Sports and Athletics Loom Large in Finland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Helsingfors, Fin.

GAMES and sports, athletics generally, have wrought the biggest changes in the educational system of Finland during the last half century.

Such innovations have come, of course, only during the past 10 years, but their way had been prepared for long by a woman. Anni Collán, who had spent years in persuading the head teachers of many different schools to arrange for the physical education of their scholars.

Like those of many other countries, the children of Finland are beginning to learn to find information for themselves and have more freedom in the way they learn. This system of self-help in education is wholly embodied only in one school —"The New School"—headed by Mr. Lauren Zilliacus, an old pupil and master from the famous co-education school at Bedales in England; but many points and hints of this method are to be found in other schools where the teachers favor it.

In Finland, compulsory education was introduced in 1919, and the number of schools has rapidly increased, the majority of teachers being women, whereas the men were in the majority previously.

Another important and fairly recent introduction is the subject "the science of society," which is chiefly concerned with local and central government.

Six years ago the then Socialist Government set in motion a project which will, in the near future, bring important changes to education in Finland. The bill which will implement these changes is, as a matter of fact, not yet before Parliament, but it is to be presented this session and is expected to pass into law.

Under its regulations every child will attend an elementary State school from the age of seven, proceed through it in rapid stages (there would be fewer classes) and enter a secondary school at an earlier age than is at present customary. Several schools are already arranged in this way in Helsingfors but, until the present bill is carried, the rule will not apply to the country as a whole.

Sudden Coming Of Votes and Land Calls for Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest, Roumania

IN THE history of primary education in Roumania and Yugoslavia, the decade and a half that has passed since the close of the war has been marked by the most rapid advance.

Both these states suddenly found themselves responsible for millions of new inhabitants who had been freed from "foreign oppressors." Yugoslavia flooded with populations coming from Turkey, Austria and Hungary, Roumania with annexed territories from Russia, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria.

The Roumanians of the new provinces, especially those in Bessarabia and Bukovinia, had never had satisfactory educational privileges, while the peasants from the "old kingdom" had also been largely deprived of schools.

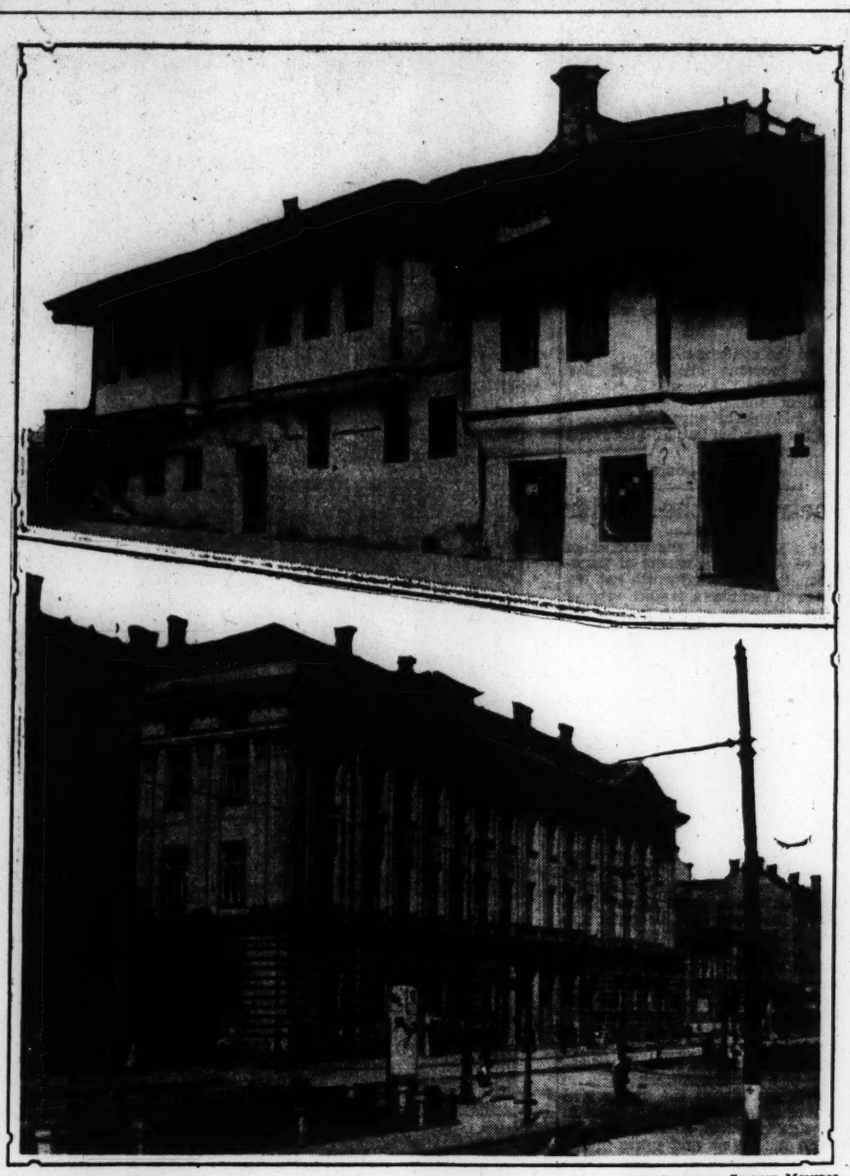
After the war, the peasants of the whole of Roumania were suddenly becoming important social factors. Therefore for social as well as nationalistic reasons, the Roumanian authorities saw that it was necessary to educate the masses, and the schools had to play a vital part as a "Roumanianizing" crusade and as an agency for the preparation of the millions of villagers to participate in public life. At that time, 1918, the Roumanians had a larger proportion of illiterate people than any other Balkan nation except Albania.

To improve this situation the Government, then in the hands of the Liberal Party, began an unprecedented school activity, in a short time opening many thousands of new primary schools and many scores of normal institutions. Almost every city was supplied with a place for preparing teachers and every large village with a place where the peasant children could learn the three R's. For the first time in history the rural population in the new provinces found Roumanian teachers, textbooks and schoolhouses at their disposal. Inspired by the ideal of uplifting peasants and of bringing the light of Roumanian culture to populations that had suddenly been annexed by Greater Roumania, the teachers gave themselves with missionary zeal to the task of raising the educational standards of the masses, and in spite of great handicaps it is felt that they have attained creditable results.

In Yugoslavia a similar activity has taken place. In some of the new provinces annexed from Austria-Hungary good school systems already existed, but in Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina most of the peasants were illiterate. Among them also were Albanians, Roumanians, Bulgarians, and other foreign elements which the Serbs wished to assimilate, so a great number of new schools were opened. One of the chief activities of the Yugoslav state since its creation has been indeed to open schools.

Hungary lost territories as a result of the great war and was left greatly reduced in size and population. But that defeat and humiliation only intensified the nationalistic will, while the peasants, who had just been given some land and certain new political privileges, had real need of enlightenment. Consequently, in Hungary, too, a large number of new schools have been opened and popular education has made decided progress.

Never in history have the lands of southeast Europe had so many schools and such educational facilities as now. Literacy, though still comparatively low, has reached a point never attained before.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Upper—The First University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Lower—Belgrade's New University.

Vienna 'Modernizes'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Vienna

MANY well-informed observers assert that Austria and especially its capital, Vienna, have brought about more fundamental and sweeping reforms in the official system of public instruction than any other great European city. In many lands there are admirable private schools based on the best pedagogical methods and ideals, but in almost no other capital has a municipal government "modernized" the whole educational enterprise.

The World War brought about a collapse of the Austria-Hungarian empire, in consequence of which Vienna became the capital of a small and very poor republic dominated for the moment by Socialists and people of radical democratic convictions. And these immediately set out to reconstruct the old school system, that had remained practically unchanged for 70 years. This bold and vital undertaking was placed in the hands of expert, responsible and devoted pedagogues, who, after very careful study, introduced, with the consent of most of the parents and the coöperation of the teachers, a new kind of education, which is based on the two principles that every youth must become a loyal citizen in a state of self-governing people and learn how to earn a living in a poor land with meager natural resources. All instruction and training center about the child, whose needs, capacities, inclination, and impulses completely dominate the whole educational undertaking.

School method in Vienna is based on the convictions that a child must be active, that he is interested only in immediate problems and that he will concentrate only on what he is interested in. The children themselves, in other words, and not clocks, bells, textbooks, or programs determine the way the hours in school shall be used, which results in many hours being spent out of school. Altogether, the pupils go into woods, stores, fields, factories, and streets to study.

All children, boys and girls, rich and poor, bright and slow learning, must study together for eight years after which they choose their life callings and prepare themselves to be merchants, lawyers, diplomats, artists, or artisans. And this matter is not left to chance, for during the whole primary course, the teachers in coöperation with parents try to ascertain what the children are best fitted to do.

The intensive study of each individual child plays a vital rôle in Vienna education. Everything possible is done to give the teachers an expert knowledge of children and practice in applying that knowledge. The educational reformers here, through their normal schools, special courses, and constant supervision, endeavor to train teachers how to work and play, plan and build, sing and do experiments with the children, rather than force prescribed school material into them.

This system has led to some excesses and disorder and there is somewhat of a reaction now toward more authoritative teaching, but the Vienna schools are generally regarded as giving their pupils educational opportunities surpassed nowhere else in an official system.

Latvia Relies Upon Sound Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Riga, Latvia

PAST interracial struggles, wars and revolutions have taken their toll in educational Latvia. Lying as it does along the shores of the Baltic, its eastern frontiers bordered by Russia—of which, before the war, it was a province—the little country has been the hunting ground of conflicting aims and ambitions in regard to education which forced it this way and that leaving it without settled policy and even without settled language.

In Latvia have lived Russians, Baltic Germans, Lithuanians, Estonians, Poles, Jews, beside the Letts themselves and each and all of them have entertained ambitions and aims which have conflicted one with another and, in greater or lesser degree, have influenced adversely any combined or continuous trend in education. At times the Russian language has been paramount, at times the German. Latvish has only crept in sideways, as it were, and it was not until independence was granted in 1919, and Latvia became a nation in the eyes of the world that action could be taken on a national basis and education move forward in a national direction.

In building up their newly made Republic, the people of Latvia naturally placed a good deal of reliance upon the establishment of a sound education policy, and with eyes turned upon the methods of western Europe, they worked out a system which corresponded with many of their old-established neighbors.

Big school buildings were erected —96 per cent of their upkeep being undertaken by the Government and local authorities. Free elementary education was established; schooling became compulsory between the ages of 8 and 16. Religious instruction was introduced into every school, although not every scholar was obliged to take it.

Special schools with far-reaching autonomy were opened for all minority population. Co-education was permitted. Parent-Teacher-Scholar Councils were established for the purpose of combining all interests in the work which was to be done.

In the years which have passed since 1919, the number of elementary schools has risen from 1265 to 2070, and the number of teachers has more than doubled. Middle schools have risen from 65 to 98, and the teachers who in 1919 numbered 814, now number 1724.

And Latvia did not stop with the establishment of elementary and middle schools. Special centers of instruction are spread over the whole country, where young people may study agriculture, domestic science and the commercial methods of handling cattle and dairy products upon which Latvia largely depends.

Unbroken Ladder In Denmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

TRAVEL societies which arrange for school journeys to almost every capital in Europe, and school theaters offering ancient and modern drama at 25 cents a time are some of the benefits which are offered nowadays to children of a country which is energetic in its exploration of educational openings.

Educationally speaking, Denmark began to wake to the existence of useful possibilities in the middle of the nineteenth century, when a movement designed especially for the wider education of the children of rural districts was started—a movement which, instead of "beginning with letters and ending with books," inculcated a more general conception of the real values of education.

The change which is reckoned, however, as of widest significance in Danish education took place in 1901, when, for the first time, it became possible for children to climb an unbroken ladder which, starting in the elementary school, passed through the secondary school, and rested its topmost rung in the university. Two years after the highest education had been made practically possible to young people of all classes, attendance at school was made compulsory, and fees commensurate with the income of the parents were instituted. Free education was confined to the children of those parents who could not afford even the lowest fees.

Today the general aim of educationalists in Denmark is to get away as fast as possible from the humdrum of cut-and-dried methods. The examination which is recognized in so many European countries as an obstacle to genuine education is here being considered with a view to its elimination or at least to its modification.

Examinations, it is recognized, may be necessary in passing from school to school or from school to industry, but they should be examinations which fall into line with the interests of the pupils and do not militate against their real progress. A committee is now at work on the matter, investigating the possibility of designing all tests to accord with a curriculum in which handicrafts, proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, together with some knowledge in other subjects are the chief essentials, and in which general intelligence is regarded as of importance.

Much is done in Denmark to interest parents in the inner working of schools. Danish parents nowadays attend councils which discuss intimate questions of school life as a matter of course.

Much is done too to establish working relations with public libraries, and the Association of School Libraries, which was founded in 1917, helps in securing the technical literature necessary for school work.

The Norwegian Public School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oslo, Norway

EDUCATIONAL progress in Norway looks impressive when the methods of today are compared with those of the opening of the century.

The Norwegian public school, which is the foundational and, to the great mass of the people, the only school, is proving its worth in creating the vivid interest for public and social questions which is found nowadays in the entire population; and in stimulating the demand for increased knowledge which is shown in the growing attendance at continuation and evening schools as well as at the professional schools and public libraries.

The trend of education and school training in Norway lies in giving the best possible instruction with equal opportunities to all—men and women, rich and indigent, so that anyone of energy and ambition may have the highest education, even though unable to pay a high price for it. The public school gives free food, and, to some extent, free clothing, the grammar school has many free places, and different examinations support the right to a university training—the university training itself being free of charge.

The education at the seven years' obligatory public school has during this century progressed rapidly from the old-fashioned method with theoretical teaching in sharply divided subjects, which was often accompanied by a stern and unnatural discipline, and has given place to the modern method of building education upon the initiative and activity of the children themselves. The sharp division of subjects is supplanted by a more collective teaching, in which history, geography, natural history, arithmetic and other subjects go naturally together.

Division in forms is still maintained, although the teaching is now carried on in a far more individual way in order that each child may progress according to his capability and diligence.

Coöperation between pupils is on the whole greatly encouraged. Common tasks assigned to a group of the class for which a leader is elected among the children to distribute tasks to each one, give opportunity for initiative and team work, and children are encouraged through work in classroom, studio, sewing room, workshop, and even through the theater to coördinate what they learn, making of it a thing of living interest and real educational value.

Housekeeping owes much to the schools of Norway since courses of domestic science have now been placed upon an equal footing with courses in agriculture and thus receive three-fourths of their main working expenses from the state. Nor are such courses the only ones which cater for the older student. Good housekeeping in Norway means more than the ability to put a cake into the oven and take it out again at the right moment. It embraces the whole of home life, and, after leaving school, students may attend voluntary day-school for a further two years, or voluntary evening school for a further three, while professional, artisan, technical, mercantile schools open up endless possibilities to youth.

Books and Schools In Albania at Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tirana, Albania

THE newest school system in Europe is probably that of the kingdom of Albania. At the beginning of the present century there were practically no Albanian schools in existence, no Albanian books, no textbooks, no generally accepted literary language, no well-established orthography, and no newspapers.

The Turks, who for centuries were the masters of Albania, had suppressed all efforts toward the creation of an Albanian consciousness and an Albanian intelligentsia, and left the people nearly 100 per cent illiterate. Those who could read and write had been educated in Turkish, Greek, or other foreign schools.

But with the liberation of Albania from Turkey, which did not become effective until after the World War, a school system was created, an orthography established in the Latin alphabet, a common language adopted, and the beginning of a modern Albanian literature made.

Of course, progress is not very rapid, because teachers, a school tradition, school buildings, textbooks, equipment, and money are lacking. But in spite of such obvious drawbacks, a large part of the Albanian children, scattered in little stone houses, among bleak mountain ranges which are largely devoid of roads, or in the drab huts of tiny villages strewn along the valleys, are now attending school. Several papers make their appearance daily, native art exhibitions are arranged, local theatrical troupes put on plays, musical societies give concerts, and sport flourishes. Foreigners, chief among which are the Americans and Italians, have been of great help to Albania in the direction and development of its school system.

Slovakia Rejoices In Great Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

THE revolutionary year 1918 opened a new era in Czechoslovak education. New schools of every description have been erected throughout the country. That date, especially, marked the birth of a Slovak national system of education.

Under the Hungarian régime only 320 Slovak elementary schools were tolerated. These were denominational schools of one or two grades and Slovak teaching was considerably restricted even in them. There were no Slovak schools of the higher category. As a result of these precarious conditions illiteracy was rampant.

It can be, therefore, readily understood that the greatest attention of the successive Ministers of Education was concentrated on Slovakia and on Ruthenia, which was in an even worse plight. The change has been stupendous. There are now 2733 Slovak elementary schools and 134 junior high schools (they are called "citizen schools" in Czechoslovakia and correspond to central schools in England).

As to other categories, already in 1922 there were founded 16 Slovak teachers' training colleges, 20 industrial schools, 11 commercial schools, five "gymnasia," 23 "real gymnasia," 11 reformed "real gymnasia," 3 "real" schools, 7 theological colleges, and even, as a culmination, one university. Thus as by a magic wand a complete system of education was conjured up within three short years. Many millions were thus ungrudgingly spent to make up for the neglect of Slovak education by the previous Government.

In Bohemia and Moravia educational efforts were less spectacular. But even there a considerable step forward has been made. A great gain for Czechoslovak scholarship was the foundation of the second Czech university in Brno which the Austrian Government had repeatedly refused to grant.

Among the reforms introduced may be noted a definite drawing together of the junior high schools and the two lowest grades of the secondary school. One of the main features of the reform is the adjustment of the curriculum in the lower forms in these schools so as to enable the gifted peasant children to pursue higher education.

German language and literature have been given a privileged position in the syllabus. Every student has to study it for eight years while English is still neglected. But this will probably be very soon altered, since there is a growing demand for English.

As to secondary school organization, it is important to note that the grammar schools in which Latin and Greek held a dominating position have been largely abandoned to make room for more modern types.

Easier Writing In Sweden When V Replaces Hv

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

IN REVIEWING the progress of education in Sweden, the two changes which stand out above the others are the great improvement in the education of girls, and the tendency toward monopoly of education by the State.

The number of communal intermediate girls' schools has risen in five years from 727 to 3086. The number of private intermediate schools has fallen since 1911 from 2500 to 735, while the number of state intermediate schools has risen in the same period from 1537 to 7767.

The fundamental failures of the old school system were once summed up by Parliament in three points. Firstly, that children from financially weak homes were placed in an unfavorable position compared with children from richer homes in the question of higher education. Secondly, that girls were not given opportunities of receiving the education which could be considered consistent with present-day social justice. Thirdly, that the old system was principally organized for the population in the cities and was disadvantageous for the population in the rural districts.

In the great school reform of 1927 drastic changes were made to meet these demands. The new reform reorganized the whole educational system so as to give equal opportunities of education to all. Although all the reforms have not yet been carried out completely they have certainly taken effect.

As a sign of their effectiveness examination results are significant. The number who have passed lower schools examinations has increased by over a third, and those who have passed the matriculation examination has increased by nearly 10 per cent.

One important change in the method of teaching is that increased importance has been given to the self-work of the pupils. More time has been allotted to all the natural science subjects. In fact, the teaching of natural science has gone forward by leaps and bounds in the past few years, although the present Minister of Education has this year somewhat curtailed a few subjects.

The practical side of school work is also emphasized. For instance, in mathematics and geometry, while in the old days the pupil had to learn by heart pages of Euclid, they are now given the opportunity of working out problems for themselves. They can make up their own combinations of figures to work out the answers by themselves. This has made interesting the very subjects usually spoken of in terms of dullness. Laboratories have been fitted up in schools. Chemistry is now an obligatory subject which has proved of great value.

Sports and outdoor life have now their regular place in the school life. In the 1927 reform it was made obligatory to have a certain number of days in the week set aside for sport. Many schools have built their own log-cabins where they go for open-air week-ends. In recent years field sports, running and jumping, between schools have become increasingly popular.

Children are now saved much trouble in learning to write, as a result of spelling reforms which have been carried out by the Government. Double combinations in spelling such as "hv" and "ht" have been changed to one letter, "v" and "t."

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Home Building and Gardening

Bekonscot

An English Village In Miniature

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLAND'S miniature village occupies about a quarter of an acre in the market town of Beaconsfield, about an hour's journey by train from London. It is laid out in the grounds of a London chartered accountant, who has designed and built it in his spare time with the help of his gardener. Since it was opened to the public last year it has attracted thousands of visitors from all over the country.

Bekonscot is a charming place, completely self-contained, with its own streets, houses, shops, hotel, post office, school, and village church. All the buildings are permament structures, made on a scale of an inch to the foot, and so artistically disposed among natural woodland and flowering shrubs that Bekonscot may fairly claim to represent the modern ideal of an English village.

Winding around it is a double track of railroad line, carrying engines and rolling stock of the latest type. The railroad system, with its signals, points, terminal and other stations, is electrically controlled, and is probably the most elaborate working model in the world.

The Village Church

Dominating the village is the village church, built of real stone in the Early English style, and finely ornamented with stained glass windows. In the tower there is a miniature set of chiming bells, and inside the church a miniature organ which plays church music on Sunday afternoons.

Near the church runs the High Street, close to the Tudor Hotel and within easy reach of Maryloo, the London terminus. Here, on the walls of the station, are exact reproductions of several popular English posters.

Most of the shops in the village are named after local shopkeepers and stock the goods displayed in the town. Thus the bookshop has a wide range of volumes, many not more than an inch in size. Others have textiles and furniture in similar proportion.

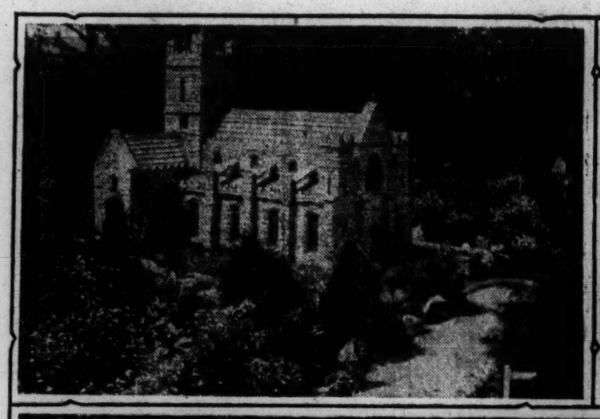
A steep incline from the main station leads to a lake, where, on a clear day, you can see live newts and goldfish swimming below the pier pavilion. In the summer months concert music is relayed to the pavilion from the village workshop.

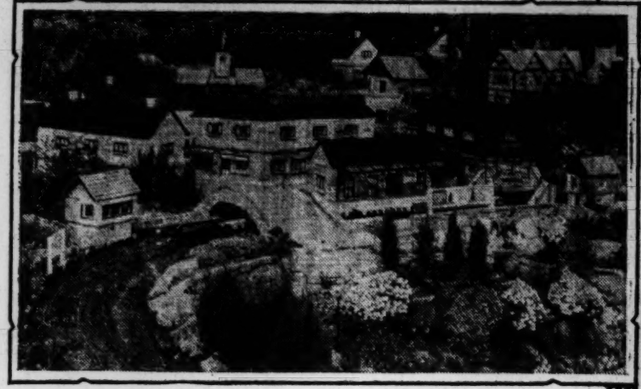
The latest novelties introduced to Bekonscot include miniature telephone and post boxes, supplied by the London G. P. O. Automatic traffic signals, electrically operated, are being put up on the main roads.

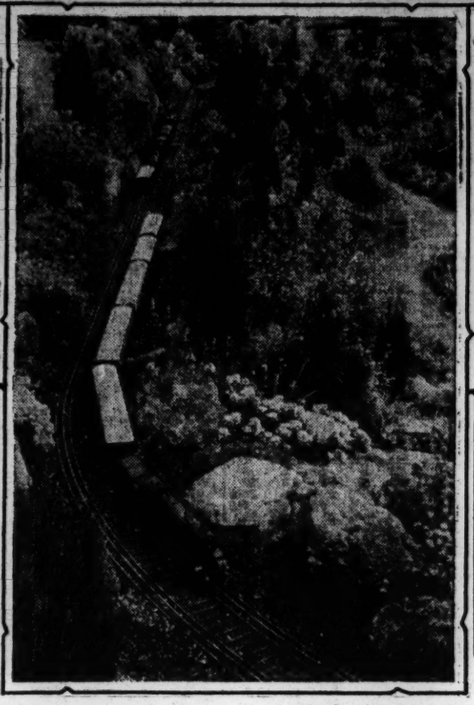
Traffic Regulations

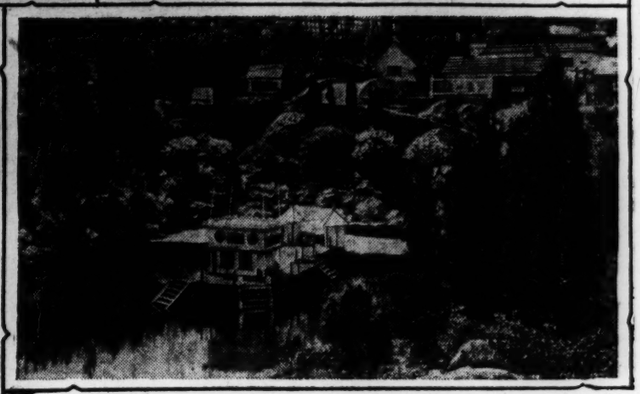
There are no regulations in this ideal village. Visitors are simply requested to keep to the roads and bridges, all of which are strong enough to bear ordinary traffic.

Apart from its spectacular interest Bekonscot contains some illuminating ideas that might be realized in schools and elsewhere. Educationally it provides an experimental field for most of the applied arts: sociologically it illustrates how the resources of the town may be brought to the country without the disturbance of rural amenities.









The Christian Science Monitor

Bekonscot Is an English Village in Miniature, Occupying About a Quarter of an Acre in the Market Town of Beaconsfield. It Is in the Grounds of a Chartered Accountant Who, With the Help of His Gardener, Built It in Spare Time. Notice the Planting.

Hobbies and Hints

Always Good to Hear From Canada

Lachine, Quebec

Dear Friends:

In answer to the appeal for more letters for the Hobby Column I send the following:

Although I take pride in growing the new large flowered dahlias and have a great many varieties, still I am becoming more and more interested in the beautiful little pompon dahlias.

A pompon dahlia is a very small "ball" type of dahlia. It should be less than two inches in diameter and should have a perfect tight center.

By the process of elimination, I have acquired quite a collection of perfect flowering varieties, and I would like to tell you about some of them.

My special favorite is "Glow." This is a beautiful old rose that is exquisite alone, or combines well with the autumn shades. Another is "Chamois Roschen," white shaded with pinkish orange. Late in the season some of the petals become bright orange, making the flowers very attractive.

"Darkest of All" is a black red with very perfect flowers and long stems.
"Dina" is a pinkish mauve with very perfect flowers and long stems.
"Dee-Dee" is a lilac colored variety.
"Amber Queen" is an amber shaded orange.
"Little David" is an orange buff variety.
"Bobwhite" is a very small cream colored pom.
"Sunset" is a beautiful orange scarlet.
"Titan" is a bright scarlet.
"Goldhachen" is a perfect golden yellow.
"San Toy" is white tipped with carmine.
"Eureka" is bronze with occasional white petals.

Pompons make gorgeous bouquets and they keep well when cut. They are so clean and perfect that very few flowers can surpass them for beauty. They are profuse bloomers and flower from early July to killing frost, but you must cut the blooms freely in order to keep them flowering continuously.

Pompons, like nasturtiums, look best when displayed in clear glass vases or bowls. They also look well in black or dark blue pottery. They are ideal for small baskets and are usually shown in this manner at exhibitions. (Mr.) E. S. D.

[Your list is most welcome. We never enjoyed lovelier dahlia collections than those we saw in the St. Lawrence Valley.]—Editor.

* * *

Answering a Request

West Grove, Penna.

Dear Editor:

This first contribution comes as a response to Mrs. M. O. W.'s request for information about laurel and holly published in this column Oct. 31.

The probable cause for laurel plants not thriving in her garden is an incorrect soil condition. Laurel requires an acid soil, and one that is light in texture. It is not at home in an ordinary garden soil. The correct soil condition is easily attained by mixing old leaf mold with garden soil. If the plants are already established in ordinary soil, remove an inch or two of the top soil in the spring and replace with leaf mold. This can be gradually worked into the soil below, and additional leaf mold added from time to time in the form of a light mulch.

In regard to obtaining laurel seed, it can be found abundantly on mature plants of the Mountain Laurel, native in many of the eastern states. The seed often passes unnoticed, because new foliage conceals it, and the flower buds for the following spring's bloom are more conspicuous. Laurel seed should be started in early spring in boxes filled with a mixture of sand and leaf mold.

Holly plants started from seed may bear fruit in six or eight years, or they may never have berries at all. Holly is what botanists call a dicecious plant. This means that one plant never has perfect flowers, but only staminate flowers or pistillate flowers, and only the plants that have the latter type can set fruit or berries. When grown from seed either type of plant may result and it is necessary to wait until the plant flowers and sets fruit to determine whether or not the plant will have the attractive red holly berries. For this reason, nurserymen often grow holly from cuttings or by grafting, using only wood from berry-bearing plants.

Holly, like laurel, is partial to acid soil, and both thrive in partial shade. (Mrs.) J. B. W.

[Thank you, Mr. W.—Editor.]

* * *

Where None Grew Before

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Garden Page Editor:

When the Garden page appeared without the "Hobbies & Hints" column my first feeling was disappointment, followed by chagrin. It was a clear case of "ceasing to give, we cea to have."

I had devoured the Garden page since the first day it appeared in our beloved paper but had never contributed anything toward its upkeep.

In looking back over 20 years of gardening I realize that my "hobby" is making a garden grow where none grew before.

I have been the grateful sharer of three lovely gardens, each built up from the raw, you might say. When our first little home was finished it was surrounded by sticky piles of poor soil dug out of the cellar. We did not think about having the top soil taken off first and put in a pile well out of the way of building operations.

All during the building of that house I had a vivid picture of it surrounded by green things growing—my first garden.

I spent hours poring over garden plans and plant catalogues and by the time the house was finished my garden was planned, ready to take form.

With the help of an interested and energetic husband, the top soil was rescued and put aside, the dirt piles converted into a well-graded plot and then the top soil spread over the area and paths laid out.

Then began the great joy of planting. In my enthusiasm, I would have bought every sort of plant the nurseryman had, but he was wiser than I and restrained me, saying, "Have room for the plants your friends will want to give you from their gardens." How often I have thought of his remark, and what pleasure I have since enjoyed in giving and receiving "friendship seedlings."

Just as this first garden was reaching its height, when the roses had really begun to climb and the rows of jonquils to look compact and all the other perennials to be lusty, my husband was transferred to another city. This seemed like calamity at first but soon the thought came—you will have the joy of making another garden.

I have since heard that the family who bought that first little home rejoiced in that lovely garden, so I built better than I knew. My next garden was entirely different. It surrounded an ancient house high above a river. A winding path ran from the garden on top of the hill to the river 58 feet below and along this natural path we planted old-fashioned flowers such as orange day lilies, bellflowers and garden heliotrope, all plants that love plenty of space to spread in. And how they did spread!

At the top of the hill, outside my living room window, was a grass plot surrounded by more old-fashioned flowers. It was a joy to stand at the top of the path and look out over that beautiful wide river, dotted with little green islands.

That lovely spot was enjoyed about seven years, when another transfer came. The ancient house was sold and the garden acquired a new owner. After I had moved out of the city I received a letter from this new owner, telling me what that beautiful garden was meaning to her.

Another garden was to be made, this time on a large city lot, where the soil was so rich and perfectly drained that it was decided at once to make a specialty of lilies. Quantities of lily bulbs were planted that first fall, and about 10 kinds of jonquils and narcissi. Early the next spring the display began and for the eight years that garden was loved and lived in those lilies increased in beauty and numbers, until people came from all over the city to see them.

Many a friend went home happy with a great mass of fragrant lilies in her arms.

And now here I am in a new home in a strange city, with a garden laid out (after being carefully drawn to scale on paper), stepping stones put in, a bird bath set in place, spring flowering bulbs planted, all ready to go the moment the first day of spring arrives.

All my gardens have been places of quiet joy to me. They have filled a need that nothing else seemed to satisfy. Greetings to all ardent gardeners. (Mrs.) W. N.

[Take courage then, all you movers. There is joy in making new gardens and joy in passing old ones along to new owners.]—Editor.

Giving Thanks for a Garden

Each Season Brings a Message of Beauty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE essence of an old summer garden! How different we find it in the autumn as we follow the stepping-stone path that leads to the spicy chrysanthemums, those perennial rosettes with pungent odor mingling with the dry falling leaves that are whirling about as we sit on a stone bench reflecting.

Such a short time ago purple and gold crocus cups starred the lawn and now the rustle of yellow-brown leaves as we move our feet. Such a short time ago we watched an azure bird under a cornflower-blue sky, a little later close pressed larkspur and delphinium all beauty enhanced through a scented lilac veil.

The birch trees have shed their leaves, ferns in the rock garden are parchment colored—some brown and dry. A large leafless maple tree stands silhouetted black and strong against the thin, autumnal sky, now changing from gray to palest green and lemon yellow. Leafless trees! We could sing of their swaying, wind-blown grace that is like the sea when the sea sweeps over its mobile face.

Standing tall and straight near the lily pool are the green-black pines, pagodas built without hands. When the sunset flames the delicate traceries of the pines they are golden lacquered pagodas, when breezes seem to tinkle a thousand silver bells they are luminous pagodas of silvery music. Our living green temples where we may hear concord of sweet sound; our Temples of Hope always whispering to us in the sweet hush! Snows may veil the pines with crystal lace and drape with white driven grace all our trees, bushes, bird-path sundial and the garden, seat upon which we rest, but your color and perfume remains steadfast. No farewells from the pines!

Suddenly it is dusk and our garden has become a twilighted fairyland, calm lovely night has descended, bejeweled with stars but no gloom here; for dreamy heavenly music—a garden song heard only in the heart—is climbing a trellis of bell tones, pouring a rain of silvery fire, over the soft, mysterious, whispering dark.

Give thanks and smile for the dear beloved gardens we all have known, abodes of angel visitants, those pure and perfect thoughts, that stay with us in wintertime, illumed in sunlight or in moonlight, in candlelight or firelight.

Thus, all the summer beauty of our gardens, drenched with their memory-laden fragrance, may be stored away in the corner of our hearts, among the things of life that really matter—like love, friendship and the beauty and perfume of a garden.

IDA CROCKER DUNCAN

Always a Big Event

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE Royal Horticultural Society's three-day Autumn Show was held this year for the first time at Olympia, in order to combine the two specialized shows previously given in the Society's halls in Westminster. The result was a dazzling spectacle of brilliant color accentuated by the flame of autumnal foliage and ripe, glowing berries.

Many new and outstanding plants were shown. Among the new dahlias should be mentioned "Taplow Court," with giant flowers of yellow and orange; "Mrs. Pulford," with large decorative blooms, golden on the surface and pink underneath; and "Pink 'Daily Mail,'" with monster decorative flowers of a bright color. Smaller varieties included "Constance," shading from cream to a deep salmon in the center; "Africa," a decorative variety of dull, velvety red with dusky center; "Iraq," a single variety, gold with scarlet center and veining, and "Martin," a pinky white miniature Peony Dahlia with orange stamen.

Two new Chrysanthemums with small blooms are "Mystic Bronze" and "Peggy Noble," the former of a shadowy bronze color, the latter cream.

Included in the Ernest Ballard Aster Group were three new varieties, "Mammoth," with huge semi-double flowers, of a warm lavender, covering the plant in a mass; "Dazzler," also with semi-double flowers of a new shade of brilliant rose red; and "Amethyst," an almost double aster in deep purple-blue.

Four new carnations grown by Stuart Low are "Etheldor," bright rose with solid petalage and compact flowers; "Princess Royal," maroon-purple, with rays of cerise or Tyrian rose; "Scarlet Pimpernel," brilliant scarlet of fine quality; and a new type "Salmon Spectrum," being a stronger grower with stiffer stem.

A new rose of remarkable color beauty is H. T. Rose "Mildred," a deep full damask with rich scent and red-tinted foliage.

Among the shrubs was "Lonicera Wiosteum Forma," a North Russian plant, grown from seed collected 100 miles up the Drina River, and possessing a profusion of large, luminous berries of red currant shade; "Cotoneaster Frigida Pendula," a blooming standard heavily hung with clusters of holly-red berries; "Hymenanthera Crassifolia," a sturdy, bushy tree from New Zealand of spiky growth, and covered with masses of small white and gray berries; "Crataegus Orientalis," a hardy fruiting tree, with deeply serrated leaves and clusters of bright berries, resembling small oak apples; and "Elaeagnus Argentea," a hardy fruiting shrub with bunches of dull green and pink berries.

There were also a number of new and rare Alpine plants grown by Clarence Elliott to add to the beauty of rock work. "Carnival" (Aubretia) has very large solid flowers of brilliant violet-purple; "Phyllis Elliott" (Calamintha), a clear, pale, shining lavender-blue, brought from Mt. Cenis; "Morettiana" (Campanula), a crevice plant, with minute leaves and big, violet, starry bells, brought from the Dolomites; "Boydii" (Dianthus), with enormous, short-stemmed, pink blooms, heavily fringed, requiring very little attention, and flowering on and off all summer; and "Sino-ornata" (Gentian), an autumn flowering Alpine from China, with trumpet flowers of brilliant azure blue.

A startling variety of Dwarf Iris is "Black Form" (Chrysograph), with velvety flowers of an almost jet-black tone and with a gold crest.

In the utility section was seen a new idea in flower holders, a round glass with deeply fluted edge which is not noticeable inside a glass vase. It supports blooms in a natural way, and gives the stalks a full amount of water. An added advantage is that, being hollow inside and open at the base, it is extremely easy to clean.

A new type of garden cloche is the "Talisman" which, to all intents and purposes, is unbreakable. It can be carried about, 12 at a time, without fear of damage, does not need any dismantling when put away, and can be adjusted to any required height or width, enabling it to cover a tall plant or a large area of soil.

A garden barrow which eliminates stooping, lifting and tilting, and is specially designed for the lady gardener, is the "Easy-Go," having a panel at one side that lifts out to enable it to be loaded or emptied with ease. Running on rubber tires it will not injure paths or lawns. It is easily propelled by an upstanding handle, and is fitted with a container at the back to carry the small tools that one needs to keep handy.

South African Wildings Seen

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A TURNSTILE—and Londoners stepped into the uplands of South Africa when, with a colored presentation of Table Mountain in the background, and sunlit peaks rising beyond red rocks and stony kopjes, they were enabled to see some of the rich beauties with which nature has endowed that country.

Realizing how little is known of the wild flowers of the Cape except to those who live there, a splendid effort was made, under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society, to get together a variety of the plants that clothe the mountain sides and carpet the acres of veld, and to send them in their grease-proof wrapping paper, or with their stems sealed in wax, to London, there to display them, as far as possible, in their natural setting.

* * *

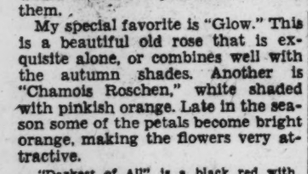
Many visitors saw for the first time examples of the beautiful Caledon bluebell, the ixias of many colors, the giant portea with its dusky red flowers fringed with purple-black hairs, the mountain rose—"modest flower" of the mountain, with its drooping crimson head—the Afrikanders, and the painted ladies. Strange heaths of pink, white, coral-red, yellow, and greenish-brown, some, as in the case of the Prince of Wales Heath, having flowering branches a foot in length, with soft little flowers varying from pure white to pale mauve-pink and white, and to deep pink and white; fairy-like everlastings; flowering grasses, aloes and cacti all told of the wonders of the climate to which they belong.

A remarkable example of the methods nature adopts in order to camouflage herself was shown in a group of succulent plants which, while suiting themselves to severe conditions of relentless sunshine and prolonged drought, so closely resemble their immediate surroundings in color and form as to be almost undiscoverable save when in flower. One smooth surfaced plant had taken on the semblance of a heap of small, gray pebbles, another appeared to be part of the dazzling quartz among which it nestled; a third, of sandy red color, had chosen red stony ground in which to grow, while a fourth, unique in throwing out a bloom from each side, was so exactly like a split red stone that one had to poke it in order to discover which was plant and which was not. The amber colored quartz of the desert field and the Dolomite rock are also favorite settings.

* * *

Another still more remarkable trait is the power many specimens have to liken themselves to sea shells. Some of the ancient veterans among the cacti are almost identical with sea urchins, while others resemble clusters of small barnacles or mussel shells.

One wonders why nature has provided this curious protection, and from what inquisitive eyes she is guarding these little wild flowers of the Cape.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A HIGH GABLED ROOF

When working out a house which will carry an unusually high gabled roof, one is often confronted with the problem of breaking the plainness of the end elevation. In the design shown here, this plainness has been broken by extending a section of the living room and making this extension carry the lines of the entire end elevation, thus adding a charm to the structure.

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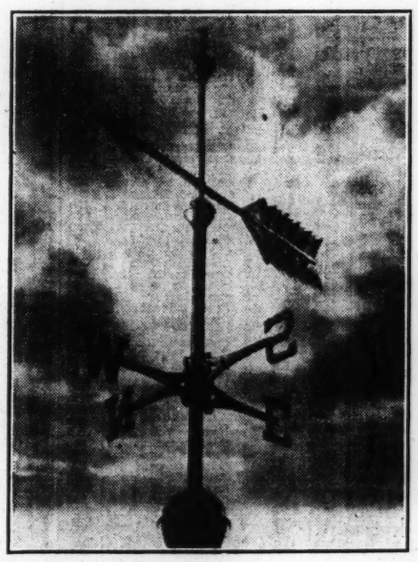

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Financial: Market Quotations

Security Market Moves Along In Narrow Pathway

Good Rally in Metals and Specialties — Trading Very Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—The domestic gold price, sleeping since last Tuesday, was given a 9-cent nudge today, but stocks and staples generally mulled about dull and narrow pathways.

With the lifting of the gold rate to $33.85 an ounce, the British pound and French franc rallied about 10 cents and .13 of a cent, respectively, and most metal equities, together with a few specialties, rallied 1 to 3 or more points.

Sterling and francs pared their gains later, and some of the metals subsided. Other categories were only steady and, in the early afternoon, trading was almost at a standstill.

Grains and cotton were fairly firm, and silver futures recovered substantially. The bond market, led by United States Government securities, turned reactionary.

Metals were firm in a desultory trading market, but other groups mulled about indecisively Forenoon improvement gave way to mild irregularity in the late dealings, particularly in industrial leaders.

United States Smelting was up about 2 points, while moderate advances embraced United States Industrial Alcohol, American Smelting and Case. Union Pacific and United States Steel were steady, but small recessions occurred in New York Central, American Can and Chrysler.

Transfers approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Although the advance in the gold price was a little disappointing to the recently encouraged stabilizationists, most of them were still holding to the theory that a movement to peg the dollar in terms of pounds and francs would get under way before very long.

An Interesting Letter

James P. Warburg's letter to Senator William E. Borah advocating a "modernized" international gold standard was read with much interest by bankers and economists, although opinions as to the efficacy of his suggestions differed. Mr. Warburg, formerly unofficial financial adviser of President Roosevelt, advocated an eventual return to gold on a bullion base with the metal being used only by central banks of the different countries. He also urged the Administration to announce an early revaluation of the dollar and immediate steps taken to obtain the coöperation of foreign powers to stabilize currencies.

The financial district was watching closely for indications from Washington as to just how the Treasury intends to meet some $730,000,000 or maturing obligations on Dec. 15. The consensus was, however, that there would be no issue of "greenbacks" in this financing operation, no matter what the situation was in the bond market. In some quarters it was understood that the authorities have reached no definite decision as to whether they will try a long-term bond issue or handle the matter through short-term obligations.

While brokerage houses apparently are unable to see anything in the market picture except the Government's gold and monetary program, some veteran traders ventured the conjecture that more attention soon will be paid to industrial and trade news. In this light they point to improved carloadings and steel production prospects in addition to the substantial expansion of retail buying.

Bond Recovery Checked

The recovery in United States Government bonds, which had extended from last Thursday, was checked today coincident with the naming of a domestic price for gold which was 9 cents an ounce above that ruling during the last several days.

A bit heavy from the start, the Treasury and Liberty issues on a moderate volume of trading sagged during the forenoon to levels 1-32 to a full point below the closing quotations of yesterday. The greatest amount of ground was yielded by the Treasury 3s, 4s and 4¼s.

Other domestic groups shared the reactionary trend. Secondary issues, well up from their low levels of last week, were apparently less attractive to traders. On the other hand, they were not heavily offered and for the most part losses were small. High grade classifications were somewhat irregular with some fractional recessions in American Telephone loans, and Santa Fe 4s.

Declines of a point or more occurred in Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Dodge Bros. 6s and North American 5s. Limited gains featured some obligations of International Telephone, Erie, Pennsylvania, St. Louis-San Francisco and U. S. Rubber.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	19¾	22¼	Lafayette	4½	8
City	21	24	Manhattan	23⅜	25⅝
Commercial	105	120	Public	22½	25
Fifth Av	900	1100	Trade Bank	20	25
First, N Y.	1050	1150	Yorkville	30	40

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	46½	50	Fulton	220	260
Banca C I.	142	160	Guaranty	238	248
Bk NY&T.	294	310	Irving	14⅜	16⅜
Bronx	7	10	Kings Co.	1850	1950
Brooklyn	80	90	Law Tle&G	8	10
Cn Hanover	110	125	M'facturers	14⅞	16⅞
Chemical	29½	32	New York	77½	82
County	31	34	Title Guar.	10¾	13
Empire	16	19	Unit States.	1535	1600

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat.	23½	26½	Merchants	260	275
N Shawmut.	15¾	17¾	Second Nat.	88	95

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	2	3	Harris T&S.	185	200
Cont Ill Bk.	22½	25	Northern Tr	260	280
First Nat.	66	70			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	30½	33	Home	15⅝	18
Am Alliance.	12½	16	North River.	15½	18½
Gt Amercn.	13⅜	18⅝	Sprgfld Fire.	77¼	82
Westford	36	44	U S Fire.	29⅛	32

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 28	Last Nov. 27
13¾	3		Adams Express	1800	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
12½	5½		Addressograph	300	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅝
11¾	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
112	47½	3¾†	Air Reduction	2700	101¾	99	99	97½
33	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	13600	21⅝	20⅝	21	20¾
8¼	⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	600	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	7⅞
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
21	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	6	6	6	6¼
125	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	118	118	118	118½
145½	20¾	6	Allied Chem	4100	140½	138⅞	138⅞	137½
26⅞	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1900	18½	17½	17¾	18½
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	14	14	14	14½
47	18½	2	Amerada	2900	43½	42	42	43
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	22	22	22	22¾
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	100	13	13	13	12⅞
49½	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	40½	40½	40½	..
18¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	9⅞	9½	9⅝	10
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	25	25	25	25
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	90	88	88	..
100	49½	4	Am Can	9200	97½	94¾	95⅜	95¼
134	113	7	Am Can pf	500	122¼	122¼	122¼	122
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	22¼	22	22	22
89½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	1500	47	45¾	46	45⅞
8	1	..	Am Encaustic T	300	2	2	2	2⅛
13	3⅞	..	Am European	200	4½	4½	4½	..
19¾	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	5100	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	9⅝
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	20½	20	20	21
35¾	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	1900	18⅞	18½	18½	18
16	2⅛	..	Am Hide & L	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	30½	30½	30½	..
30½	17	1½	Am Ice	700	8⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
57⅜	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	40	40	40	40
15⅛	4¼	..	Am International	1400	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
3½	1¼	..	Am La France	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
39½	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	400	26½	25⅛	25⅞	25⅞
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	40	40	40	42
32⅝	3½	..	Am Metal	1600	20	18⅝	18⅝	18½
30½	17	1½	Am News	100	22¼	22	22	21½
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	2600	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
41¾	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¼
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
19	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	7200	13½	12⅞	13⅛	13⅝
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	4100	17½	16⅝	16⅝	17¼
47¾	20½	..	Am Safety Razor	100	37	37	37	37
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1	1	1	1⅛
36¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	33500	42¾	40¾	41½	40
93	31	..	Am Smelt & Ref pf	100	91½	91½	91½	91½
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	600	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18¼
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	60	52	52	52	54
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	52¾	52¼	52¼	53¼
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	3200	119⅜	118⅜	119½	119⅝
25	3¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	300	5	5	5	5½
37⅞	7	..	Am Type F pf	10	9½	9½	9½	9½
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	3900	18½	17¼	17½	18⅛
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	600	11⅜	11	11	10¾
61⅞	22⅝	..	AmWoolen pf	500	53	52	52½	53
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	39½	39½	39½	..
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	18400	14¾	14	14¼	13⅞
15½	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
39½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	300	19⅜	19½	19½	19¾
29¼	7¾	1	Archer Daniels	500	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝	26¼
115	95	7	Archer Dan pf	10	110	110	110	110
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	74	74	74	..
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	600	40	39¾	39¾	39¾
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	40	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	12½	12½	12½	12
61½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	51	51	51	..
30¼	6¾	..	Asso Oil	10	30½	30½	30½	30¼
80⅝	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	3300	47	45¾	46⅛	46¼
79¾	50	3	Atchison pf	100	57½	57¼	57¼	57⅜
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	800	32½	31¼	31¾	31
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl efining	7600	29	28½	28⅝	28½
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	100	31	31	31	31½
83⅛	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	79	79	79	..
31½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	900	30¾	30¼	30¼	30½
84⅛	31	2	Auburn Auto	2100	43½	42¼	43	42¼
38	12	1	Austin Nichols A	20	38	38	38	38
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2200	7½	7¼	7½	7⅜
			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	4100	11¼	10⅝	10¾	11
32⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	3600	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	23¼
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	23¼	23	23	24¼
92½	58¼	6½	Bamberger pf	20	90	90	90	..
110	68⅜	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	98	95¼	98	97
7¼	3⅜	..	Barker Bros	70	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	2700	9	8⅝	8¾	9
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	400	9½	9	9	9¼
98½	62¼	5.86	Belg Nat Rys pf	200	97½	95	95	..
18⅞	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	1900	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	14
33⅛	9	1	Best & Co	200	26½	26½	26½	..
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	16400	33	31⅝	32⅜	32½
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	700	50½	48¼	49¾	49⅞
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	40	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	300	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	47	46½	46½	46⅜
37⅜	18	1.60†	Borden	2800	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	20½
21⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	2200	16¾	16¼	16¾	16⅝
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	100	10	10	10	10
1½	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
14⅜	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	900	9⅜	9	9¼	9
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	800	28¼	27¼	28	28
8½3	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	71	71	71	..
88½	62	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	500	65	64¾	64¾	64
53⅜	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	50½	50½	50¾	..
19⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	8¼	7¾	7¾	8½
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	300	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
20⅞	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	900	15½	15⅛	15½	15⅜
9½	1	..	Bush Term deb	100	3	3	3	..
23½	6½	..	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2	2	2	2
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1800	24⅜	24	24¼	24
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	500	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1	1	1	1
16¼	2	..	Campbell W&C	700	7¼	7	7	..
9¾	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	400	26	25¾	25¾	25½
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	3500	13	12⅝	13	12½
79½	50¼	5	Caro C&O st	10	70	70	70	..
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	16500	70	67½	67¾	67½
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	400	65½	64⅝	64⅝	65¼
29¾	5½	.12½	Caterpillar Trac	1700	22¾	22	22	22¾
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	200	1½	1½	1½	..
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	22700	44⅜	42½	43	43⅜
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	300	30¾	30½	30¾	30⅜
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	11400	33¼	32¾	32½	31½
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	4	4	4	4
52½	14⅜	2½	Chesapeake Corp	700	32½	31¾	32½	33
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3200	39½	38⅝	38⅜	39¼
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	2¼	2	2	2¼
7⅜	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3	2⅝	2⅝	2¼
11⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1900	8¾	8	8	8¼
16	1¼	..	Chi & N western	100	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
12¾	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
15	2⅜	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	4	4	4	4¼
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	300	18½	18¼	18½	18
52⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	56400	47½	45¾	46¾	46½
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	200	4 ¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	16¼	15⅜	15⅝	16
72	45	5½	City Ice & Fpf	10	65½	65½	65½	65½
3⅝	⅛	..	City tores	1400	1¼	1	1¼	1¼
8½	1½	..	City tores A	60	3¾	3½	3¾	4
2⅛	⅛	..	City Stores v.t.c	300	1	1	1	⅞
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	90	8	8	8	7¾
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2100	12¼	12	12	12¼
88	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	67	67	67	..
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	3100	21⅜	20⅜	20⅞	20⅝
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	250	27	26	26¼	..
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	13200	12	11¼	11½	11⅞
83	52½	6	Columbia G pf A	300	53½	53	53	63½
28	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1000	24⅝	24	24	24½
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	1300	59¼	58½	59	57⅞
19	4	..	Comm Credit	100	13	13	13	13⅝
25	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	22½	22½	22½	22⅝
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	33⅜	32¾	33⅝	33¼
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	14300	30⅝	29⅜	29⅞	29⅞
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	12900	2	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
60½	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	600	28	25½	26½	26
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	1200	24½	24	24	23⅝
5⅜	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	500	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9
64½	36½	3	Consol Gas	7500	38⅝	37⅜	37⅝	38¼
99	82	5	Consol Gas pf	100	83½	83½	83½	83¾
15⅜	5	..	Consol Oil	10400	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
10⅝	4½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	1½
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	300	1	1	1	1½
10¼	1½	..	Container A	1000	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
4½	¼	..	Container B	300	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	200	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
74¼	35¼	2½	Cont Can	4500	70½	69½	69¾	70
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1000	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅜
4	1	..	Cont Motors	200	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¼
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	6500	17½	16⅝	16⅞	17
90⅜	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1200	70½	68¾	69½	69¼
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	300	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4½
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	700	28⅞	28	28	28½
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	9	9	9	9
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	600	33	33	33	33
38½	24½	2.70*	Crown Cork pf	100	36	36	36	36¼
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	800	19	18½	18¾	18⅝
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅝
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1200	5½	4⅝	5¼	4⅝
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	80	27	23¾	27	..
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	38½	38	38½	38¼
32⅛	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	200	15½	15½	15½	15½
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	500	41⅞	41	41	..
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1000	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	600	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜
96½	74	7	Cushman 7%	10	80	80	80	..
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	..
			—D—					
8¾	1⅜	..	Davenga St	100	7	7	7	..
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	4300	31½	30	30¾	30½
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	1000	51¼	49¾	49¾	50
46	17¾	..	Del Lack & W	3100	24½	22½	23	23½
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	59¼	59¼	59¼	..
20½	17½	1	Diamond Match	300	28	27¾	28	28¼
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	4300	32½	31⅞	32	31
26⅜	10½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	200	22½	22½	23½	..
18¼	10½	.75	Douglas A	100	33⅞	33⅞	13½	13½
90½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	18200	85¾	83¾	84½	84⅝
117	97½	6	Du Pont pf	200	106⅛	106	106	106
102½	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	400	88	85	85	..
			—E—					
89¾	46	2	Eastman Kodak	1400	77½	76¼	76¼	77
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	300	11⅜	11	11⅛	11
5¼	⅝	..	Elkington Schild	700	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
23	4	..	Eitingon S pf	600	23	23	23	23
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1900	16½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	300	4½	4	4½	4
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	800	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & Lpf	500	10⅝	10	10⅛	11½
32⅜	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% f	300	9	9	9	9½
84	31	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	44	44	44	43
4	½	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	1	1	1	1
47	14¼	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	15	15	15	..
49⅞	15	..	Engineers PS ww	550	15⅜	15	15	..
25⅝	3¾	..	Erie RR	600	14¼	13¾	14	..
29¼	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	15⅜	15	15	15¾
23¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
10	⅞	..	Evans Products	6800	9¾	8¾	9	9½
11½	3½	¼	Exchange Buffet	50	3½	3½	3½	..
			—F—					
42½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	30	37	36	36	37
6¾	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2½	2	2½	2½
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
9½	5	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	20	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
31½	9⅝	.40	Firestone T&R	1600	20½	19⅝	19⅝	20¼
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	69	69	69	..
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	300	56¾	56	56½	55½
19	2½	..	Follansbee B	100	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	..
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	15⅛	13⅝	14⅜	14½
23⅜	2	..	Foundation	400	13	11¼	12¼	11⅜
19	12	..	Fox Film A	100	14	14	14	..
49⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	1900	46¼	45½	45⅝	45¼
31	9	..	Fuller pr pf	10	13	13	13	..
			—G—					
5¼	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
12	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	1500	7½	7	7	7¼
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	900	29	27½	28	28¼
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	400	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15¾
30⅜	11½	1	Gen Baking	200	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
108¼	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	10	104½	104½	104½	104
10½	2¼	..	Gen Bronze	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
11½	1¼	..	Gen Cable	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	26400	20⅜	19⅝	19⅞	19¾
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3500	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	1400	35⅛	35	35¼	35⅜
2⅞	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	400	65⅜	64¾	64¾	65½
35¾	10	1¼†	Gen Motors	48600	32½	31¼	31⅝	31½
95	65½	5	Gen Mot. 5% pf	400	89	89	89	88
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	29	29	29	30
4⅜	⅜	..	Gen Realty	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
22¾	5	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	15	15	15	..
20¼	9¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	500	11	10⅞	11	11
7⅝	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	400	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¾
33	5¼	..	Gimbel Bros pf	700	21⅜	20⅝	21	..

Financial: News and Comment

Says Government's Farm Aid Program Rests on Fallacy

Price Rise Due to Smaller Crop Offset by Uptrend in Other Goods

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Writing on the present condition of the farmers in its current bulletin, the Alexander Hamilton Institute holds that it discloses the "fallacy of attempting to aid farmers through arbitrary curtailment of agriculture."

After the rise in prices of agricultural products from last February to July, they have shown a recession. The price index in October was 70 as compared with 76 in July, according to the Institute. Meanwhil the price index of goods which the farmer buys has risen to 116 in October as compared with 107 in July.

"Consequently, despite the fact that the prices of farm products in October were still considerably above the low of last February, this gain was considerably offset by the rise in the prices of goods purchased by the farmers," says the Institute. It is also added that the farmers' position was not greatly improved because of short crops.

The Institute concludes:

"Nature, by causing a crop failure this year, has provided the Government with a lesson on the fallacy of attempting to aid the farmers through the arbitrary curtailment of agricultural production. This lesson is that a reduction in output causes a rise in the prices of farm products but that this rise tends to be offset by a corresponding increase in the prices of goods which the farmers buy. This results in a reduction of the farmers' purchasing power because they have a smaller quantity of products to sell. It is apparent that this lesson is being overlooked by the Government since it has given no indication of discontinuing its experiment with agriculture. The protests of the farmers are likely to grow louder as the results of the Government's experiment materialize."

Federal Deficit From Early 1931 Is $7,589,000,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—The federal deficit—the difference between ordinary federal receipts and expenditures chargeable against them, which has been accumulating since January, 1931—reached a total of $7,589,000,000 at the end of October, 1933, according to an analysis issued today by the National Industrial Conference Board. This deficit was brought about by a decline in revenues, especially income tax receipts, with a concurrent increase in expenditures, particularly for emergency purposes—all attributed directly or indirectly to the depression.

Breaking down this total figure of accumulated deficits for the last three fiscal years and for the first four months of the current year, the report shows that the deficit for 1930-31 was $903,000,000; for 1931-32, $3,153,000; for 1932-33, $3,069,000, and for the first four months of 1933, $464,000,000. This last figure was $524,000,000 less than the deficit for the corresponding period of last year, which totaled $988,000,000.

The conference board points out that with the beginning of the current fiscal year, July 1, 1933, the Treasury adopted a new method of reporting current daily expenditures in its daily statements, under which emergency expenditures are segregated from general expenditures. It adds:

"In the total of $1,447,000,000 expenditures for the first four months of the current fiscal year, $399,000,000 are charged to emergency, and $1,048,000,000 to other expenditure. As total receipts were $983,000,000, it will be seen that, apart from expenditures classed as emergency, receipts and expenditures approach a balance. When emergency expenditures are included, however, it appears that the Government is still running a large deficit, $464,000,000 for the first four months, or at the rate of approximately $1,400,000,000 for the currency year."

Treasury Financing Looks More Hopeful

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 28

WITH the improvement in the market for United States Government bonds, Wall Street dealers are now looking for a normal and comparatively simple refunding operation to take care of the Treasury's maturities of $728,000,000 falling due Dec. 15.

U. S. Government bonds have rallied vigorously since last week's selling climax, which came on the heels of the resignation from the Treasury of Dr. O. M. W. Sprague with a declaration that the present monetary policy was impairing the Government's credit.

Since the Treasury obligations have regained a substantial part of their losses in the recovery which started last Thursday, dealers now feel that a substantial issue of one-year notes could be sold on a 1 per cent basis, or a two-year issue on a basis of perhaps a little above 2 per cent.

Coast Conference Demands Action On Monetary Reform

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Economic liberty through monetary revolution! This was the call to action issued by a conference of monetary reform organizations from widely scattered sections of the United States, which on Nov. 25 ended a three-day meeting called to formulate a new deal for the American dollar. This can best be done, they believe, through permanent abandonment of the gold standard in favor of a managed currency, "with the human element on top and gold underneath."

The meeting, called by the Crusaders for Economic Liberty from its headquarters at Chattanooga, Tenn., brought adherents of many theories together in a United States Monetary Conference, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lester O. Wisler of Oakland, Calif. After a thoroughgoing discussion of a broad assortment of economic plans, the members of the conference fused their monetary ideas in a new organization, under the name Associated Groups for Economic Liberty. With the appointment of steering committees, this new body promised to work out a definite program for monetary reform in time to launch a vigorous campaign before the opening of Congress in January.

The sentiment of the conference was definitely nationalistic, with the advantages of a gold or any form of metallic standard in international trade little stressed. The possible establishment of an international currency was looked upon as a menace to national welfare, and a purely nationalistic currency which would make foreign exchange difficult except under favorable trade balances was advocated. No voice was raised in behalf of bimetallism.

British Export Trade Increasing Since Last July

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 27—Official returns of British trade are cheerful. Those for October show that improvement in both exports and imports has been continuous since last July, and in the case of exports has now completely offset the falling off seen in the preceding six months.

Comparing the 10 months January to October past with the same period a year previously it appears that exports at £302,527,210 are better by £969,585. Imports on the other hand at £549,424,339 are still down by £31,339,667. But this decrease is chiefly in foreign foodstuffs and manufactures, imports of raw materials required for British industry being definitely better than before.

The trades which show increased exports include most of Britain's leading industries, amongst them being coal, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and manufactures, also woolen and worsted and cotton goods. The production of pig iron in October at 373,000 tons was the biggest since 1931.

Declares Status Of German Debt Situation Better

Expert Says Dollar Depreciation Hands Reich $500,000,000 Bonus

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Wrting from Berlin where he has been studying the German financial situation, Robert S. Byfield, with F. A. Willard & Co. and president of Foreign Bond Associates, Inc., reports general improvement in the German debt sitaution. There is reported an indicated debt reduction under the standstill agreements since June of 1931 from about 6,000,000,000 marks to less than 3,000,000,000, with repatriation of high-grade long-term external bonds continuing steadily, with the dollar experiments, in the words of one prominent German banker, handing Germany a $500,000,000 bonus. The reorganization of defaulted issues is held to be dependent to a large degree on a solution of the problems presented by the Securities Act.

Depreciation Has Major Rôle

"At present," Mr. Byfield writes, "dollar depreciation is playing a major rôle in the German financial situation. Even prior to the advent of the Hitler régime, Germany was paying off her short term foreign obligations at a very steady pace. Since April 19, when we left the gold standard, the retirement of debts under the standstill agreements and otherwise has been generally accelerated.

"The figures largely relied upon indicate a reduction from about 6,000,000,000 marks in June, 1931, to something under 3,000,000,000 at the present time, but the amount still outstanding includes between 1,000,000,000 and one and one quarter billion of acceptance credits of a self-liquidating nature which might well be kept alive under almost any circumstances. Assuming retirement at the rate of 1,000,000,000 marks annually, which many bankers feel can be accomplished, the short term German position should begin to be quite comfortable by Jan. 1, 1935.

"The capable hand of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, may be discerned in this program. Though not a National Socialist he was drafted by the Hitler government, and it is generally believed that he has a free rein in the financial sphere.

Gives Germany a Present

"Repatriation of German long term external bonds, with the exception of the Dawes and Young loans, is continuing steadily, although declining exports have reduced the volume of this class of transactions. No statistics are available relative to the par value of bonds repatriated by Germany, but a guess of about 33 per cent of the total originally outstanding appears conservative.

"In the minds of many well-informed Germans, the dollar quotations of most German loans are very conservative. Their future prices cannot be predicted, but liquidation at current quotations is generally regarded as unwise. The beneficial effects upon Germany's debt position of the American Government's policy of deliberately debasing the currency cannot be overestimated. Strangely enough, at the same time, conservative opinion literally stands aghast at our most unorthodox experiments with the dollar. But Germany will not protest, for as a prominent German banker exclaimed, 'We are grateful to the American farmer, for he will force President Roosevelt to cut the dollar in half and by so doing present Germany with a bonus of $500,000,000.'"

May Regain Cotton Textile Export Trade

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Recovery of the United States's cotton textile export trade lost to Japan may result from the new trade relations with Russia, said Samuel C. Lamport.

Lamport, textile exporter and pioneer recognition advocate, said he believed agreements can be concluded with Russia to allow completion of processing on many types of goods manufactured in this country.

Sales of textiles manufactured in Japan, he said, have been in markets ordinarily held by American concerns at prices which domestic exporters said they could not meet. Mr. Lamport expressed belief that proper trade agreements and manufacturing arrangements would permit sale of United States goods at prices which would create a better basis for competition with Japan.

Heaviest Operations Of Corn Refiners

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—November operations of corn refiners have been at the heaviest rate in the history of the industry, according to the Corn Industries Research Foundation, the grind for the month approximating 9,000,000 bushels, a step-up of more than 50 per cent above normal for this period.

This unusual activity reflects a general move on the part of users of starches, sirups, sugars, dextrines and other corn derivatives to anticipate the processing tax on products of corn which will shortly become effective.

Refining operations in December will be on reduced schedules largely for restocking purposes. Refiners are accordingly buying very little cash corn at the terminal markets, although under normal conditions corn refining absorbs about a third or more of the shipments received.

Argues on Price to Be Paid For Private Gold by Reserve Bank

New Zealand Bill Provides for Reimbursement Less Premium Due to Money Depreciation—Profit Should Accrue to State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—An argument of great interest to students of monetary policy is now raging in New Zealand in connection with the debates over the Reserve Bank for New Zealand Bill over the price to be paid for the gold which the new institution will take over from the private commercial banks.

The measure, which would set up a noncommercial institution which would handle the Government account and hold the gold reserves of the country, abandons a former proposal to settle the price of the gold to be taken over, amounting to 5,000,000 pounds in coin and bullion, by arbitration if there is disagreement betwee nthe trading banks and the Reserve bank. It is now proposed to take the "shortcut" by adopting book value, namely, £3-17-10½ an ounce, which was the mint par when New Zealand was on the gold standard. Strong exception to this plan is shown by the trading banks, reinforced by the legal opinion of Sir Francis Bell, former Attorney-General and a member of the Legislative Council, who declares that the gold coin and bullion reserves are the private property of the banks, and must be acquired at current market value. On the other hand, the Hon. Gordon Coates, Minister of Finance, contends that the plan in the bill is in line with that adopted by all Reserve banks in the world, with a minor exception.

"It is a recognized principle," he says, "that the value of the monetary unit, and in fact monetary policy generally, are entirely matters to be determined by the State, which must stand all losses involved, and should take all profits accruing therefrom. Any profits that may be obtained from the sale of our gold reserves arise, not out of banking, but firstly out of Great Britain going off the gold standard, and secondly out of the depreciation of New Zealand currency in terms of sterling, both as matters of monetary policy. The premium on gold in comparison with mint par value is the measure of depreciation in the value of the notes. This depreciation has been at the expense of the people, and not at the expense of the banks. It follows that any profit on gold reserves arising out of Government action should accrue to the State, representing the people as a whole."

Except for the Bank of New Zealand, which at present conducts the Government account and is its agent in controlling high pegged exchange, the five other commercial banks in the Dominion hold the opinion that a reserve bank, properly founded and conducted, would provide effective means of cooperating with other reserve banks and strengthen the position of New Zealand in London and abroad. But they emphasize that it must be safeguarded against political interference, and this question is being vigorously debated, both in Parliament (where the measure is under discussion in the second reading stage) and in the country, where banking policy has been the subject of many public meetings and resolutions.

A strong movement for complete governmental control of the Reserve Bank has developed in the Dominion, and has exercised great influence within the ranks of the Government supporters, who have held several caucus meetings for discussion of the measure. They were eventually satisfied that there is a sufficient degree of state control provided for in the bill, but the Labor Party in Parliament, the official Opposition, will move amendments in the direction of securing a majority of state-appointed directors. This policy is supported by Mr. W. J. Polson, a member of the House of Representatives and President of the New Zealand Farmers' Union.

The Government's precaution in securing indorsement of the bill by its supporters, prior to its introduction, insures that it will pass without vital amendment within the next fortnight, and New Zealand's Reserve Bank will commence to operate as soon as the capital is subscribed.

The World's Business

Sound Money

CATCH phrases are more dangerous than bullets. They close the intellect to further thought on subjects of profound concern to humanity. They take a public issue onto ground where it cannot be joined. At once it degenerates into controversy based on passion and prejudice which winds up in the victory of the party which is better able to tickle the ears of the groundlings. Such a catch phrase is sound money.

Sound money is a catch phrase because, like "adequate armaments" in the political sphere, it cannot be defined *in vacuo*. Money is sound only if it is facilitating the maximum and most equitable exchanges of the goods and services produced by a community. For money is a medium of exchange and nothing more. If it ever ceases to act as such, it is not sound, no matter whether it be wampum, cowrie shells, gold, or just paper.

* * *

It is in the rise of opposition to the President's monetary policy that the phrase "sound money" has been bandied about. What do the critics mean by it? Ask them, and they will probably say that it is money which is convertible into gold. Such was the money which the United States enjoyed prior to early March this year. Was it necessarily sound because it was backed by gold? The state of the nation at the time showed that it wasn't. Confidence had so far fled from money that droves of people were appearing at the wickets of Federal Reserve banks throughout the country asking for the gold back of that money.

The gold-demanding Americans who appeared at Federal reserve wickets were all believers in the sound money which they describe as hard money. They expressed their belief by asking for it in exchange for their paper tokens. But the Federal Reserve couldn't oblige them all. As everybody now knows, only enough gold is kept in bank vaults to satisfy one out of every twelve claims upon it. Long before the one in twelve appeared for redemption the Federal Reserve System put up its shutters, and the country defaulted, as Britain had done two years before, upon its obligations to pay out gold on demand.

* * *

Even before this episode, indeed, American money wasn't necessarily sound. For, beginning in 1931, people had forgotten its true function, which is that it shall be used as a medium of exchange. Fear had become so deeply embedded in the body economic that people were regarding money as a repository of value. They were hoarding, instead of using, it. Money in such circumstances is unsound. For its use as a store of value signifies that it has passed out of circulation, and has left goods and services without an exchanger. Hence the rise of such frankly emergency methods of exchange as straight barter and scrip money which of course were much too rudimentary devices to enable such a complex civilization as ours to go on functioning. Neither could have arisen in the presence of sound money.

* * *

At bottom the lack of confidence in money prior to March was due to the fact that it wasn't equipped for doing its job as a facilitator of exchanges of goods and services on a just and equitable basis. It had become too swollen in value to pass through the economic machinery and keep it running. In 1932, for example, the farmers were selling their products for one-half of the dollars they obtained in 1913, while the hourly wage rates of the industrial workers, on the contrary, totaled about twice as many dollars as in 1913. The Roosevelt Administration is anxious to deprive the dollar of this swollen value. There is no need at this late day to persuade the general public of the desirability of such a policy. Call it reflation, inflation, or any other catchword; a cheaper currency, as every statesman has declared times without number, is necessary in the revival of maximum and equitable exchanges of goods and services.

* * *

Clearly such an object can be attained only if it is pursued in a way that a democratic people understand and approve. This is the great demerit of the gold-buying policy. The people don't understand it. Even those who are equipped for understanding and who have made an honest effort to understand it do not see how the people's bacon and eggs are going to be affected by the purchase of demonetized gold. How, then, can the people approve something they cannot understand?

The reason for the misunderstanding is not far to seek. When one recalls the farm revolt which was at its height in early October, one is driven to the conclusion that the move was an expedient, not a policy. It was apparently hoped that by making the move look like inflation it would do the work of inflation and appease the farmers. But the farmers will not stay bemused very long if staple prices do not show some response to gold manipulation. Then we shall have rural disappointment joined to urban dissatisfaction.

* * *

Only the President can allay the misunderstanding. He can crystallize the expedient into a policy. This means that he can give some indication of the rate in gold or foreign currencies around which he would like the dollar to settle. That would revive the kind of confidence that people feel in policy-making. Then, as soon as he has relinked the currency with gold again, the price of commodities, if history is any guide, will seek the higher price of the gold in which those commodities would be valued. This would be stabilization of a cheap dollar, or devaluation, which would give the country sound money again if it promotes the maximum and equitable exchange of goods and services which is the only desideratum of sound money.

Such an announcement would also put an end to the brand of criticism which is seeking to capitalize popular misunderstanding with a catch phrase.

H. B. E.

Price Structure In Cotton Cloth Market Stiffens

Most Mills Sold Out to End of Year—Finished Goods Sales Slow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 28—The spurt of print cloth business which developed in the middle of last week served to stiffen the price structure and demonstrate that nearly all mills making those goods have most of their production sold to the end of the year.

Many are also sold well into the next quarter. There was a well defined demand for goods to be delivered during January, February, and March at the current prices for quick deliveries, but mills steadfastly declined to accept such offers except at advancing prices. A few paid the advance, but the majority of buyers still declined to do so.

The general good feeling produced by these occasional spurts of business was marred by reports of slow sales of finished goods, which has worried some converters and postponed the normal buying, which has come to be expected in mid-November. It is definitely settled that the buying from the bag trade is very much curtailed by the rising cost of cotton goods, which are being displaced by the use of cheaper materials for coverings.

The monetary situation was a strong influence last week in retarding business, but it was generally discounted by some merchants. One said that if buyers would pay more attention to their actual needs and realize the very great benefits already accrued from the NRA, both they and the trade would be much better off. Leading executives in the textile business are stressing the need of real coöperation. The NRA has been in operation long enough to demonstrate that with real coöperation the industry will be very much benefited. The recent appointment of group committees to install practical coöperation is progressing satisfactorily.

Cotton manufacturers in the South are not experiencing the anticipated difficulty of obtaining sufficient help to operate a second shift because of lack of housing facilities. The difficulty has been solved by notifying the surrounding country, and many farmers came in from as far away as 20 miles to work in the mill during the second shift.

Employment Figures Show Little Change In October Period

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—The changes in employment conditions in October were less marked than those in recent preceding months, according to the monthly surveys of the National Industrial Conference Board, which shows that average hours of work fell from 36.8 hours in September to 36.2 hours in October, or 1.6 per cent, and also that there was an increase of 1.7 per cent in average hourly earnings from 53.1 cents to 54.0 cents. Since there was little change in the cost of living of wage earners in October, real weekly earnings also remained practically the same.

The number of persons employed in the companies reporting to the Conference Board was 0.4 per cent higher in October than in September. Because of the increase in employment, total weekly pay roll disbursements were 0.4 per cent higher than in September. The total number of man hours worked, on the other hand, fell off 1.2 per cent, reflecting a further slackening in manufacturing activity.

The increase in the cost of living, amounting to 2.5 per cent, was much less than the increase in actual weekly earnings, and real weekly earnings were 12.5 per cent higher in October of this year than they were a year ago. The number of workers employed rose 35.0 per cent, and total pay roll disbursements, 55.4 per cent.

Outlook for Steel Trade Is Brighter

"With considerable underlying strength manifest in demand for iron and steel, and the steel works operating rate continuing to rise moderately, the industry is hopeful that December will reverse the usual seasonal trend, and result in a larger volume of orders and specifications than the past month," states the Magazine Steel.

Gains in steel operations last week which lifted the national average half a point to 28 per cent—in contrast with 17 per cent a year ago—were achieved without heavy purchasing by the railroads and automobile industry. They can be traced to the general desire of consumers to take in the bulk of the material due them on fourth quarter contracts.

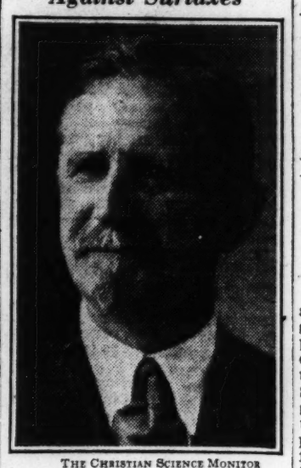
November pig iron shipments were larger than those of October, and specifications indicate December will show further improvement. Little scrap is moving, and the general market is easier.

Atlantic Coast Line October Operating Income

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 28 (AP)—The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad reports net railway operating income for October was $145,423, as compared with $118,094 for October, 1932, and $475,478 the like period of 1931.

The rport showed October operating revenues totaled $2,662,465 as compared with $2,341,404 in October 1932 and $3,097,286 for October 1931.

Against Surtaxes



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Roger W. Babson

Statistician and Investment Counselor.

Eliminate Surtax Says Babson, And Bring Prosperity

"Soak the rich" income taxes are prosperity retarders. Only through elimination of the surtaxes can a quick return be made to the "full dinner-pail" era.

So Mr. Roger W. Babson, head of the Babson Institute, told members of the Advertising Club of Boston today at a luncheon in the Hotel Statler.

"By merely revising the tax policy of this Government for the next five years, you would see the greatest building program in the history of this country. You would see every factory working full time, resulting in an actual shortage of labor, while various new developments in transportation, power projects and other enterprises would start up in all sections of the country.

Won't Take Risks

"You ask how will the Government raise the money to pay its bills. I am willing to stake my reputation that the Government would get more from normal taxes and corporation taxes through increased production and employment without surtaxes, than it now gets from all combined."

Explaining his theory, Mr. Babson pointed out that during 1924 to 1929 in Boston, for example, 2 per cent of the families supplied most capital for building and other new projects. These families spent little on themselves. Rather they invested practically all their income in new enterprises.

Under the present income tax law these persons, who have hitherto supplied the funds for the development of Boston, which gave employment to Boston's present unemployed, are forced to pay surtaxes of from 50 to 60 per cent. The result is that these families now see no sense in taking any more risks and hence buy only non-taxables.

"The present income tax law is so set up that if a family risks its money in constructing a building or erecting a factory, or financing other enterprises, and loses, only 12½ per cent of that loss can be recovered; while if successful, the Government takes 50 to 60 per cent of the profits through surtaxes.

Two Aims Inconsistent

Mr. Babson declared that President Roosevelt has two basic aims: reduction of unemployment to the normal of about 2,500,000, thus bringing back prosperity; and legislation for a more equal distribution of the nation's income. The statistician said they are inconsistent with each other.

"The President and everyone else who is attempting to do these two things simultaneously are in the position of a man trying to ride at the same time two horses going in opposite directions.

"The total income of the United States for 1933 is estimated to be $50,000,000,000. This could be divided among the 25,000,000 families, giving each about $2000 per year, or the entire wealth of the country could be redistributed by adding another amendment to the Constitution. The difficulty, however, is that any such action would close down factories, bring an end to new building, and make the unemployment situation infinitely worse than it is at the present time."

American-Hawaiian Steamship Earnings

In October, 1933, American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's net profits from operations was $189,641, as compared with a net profit of $137,739 in October, 1932. After allowing for depreciation and after capital gains or losses, there was a net profit (before federal income tax) of $148,743, as compared to a net profit of $99,270 the year before.

For the 10 months ending Oct. 31, 1933, the net profit from operations was $1,089,761, as compared to a net loss of $43,297 for the like period in 1932. The net profit, after allowing for depreciation and after capital gains or losses, for the first 10 months of 1933, was $696,912, as compared with a net loss of $444,511 for the like period in 1932.

Domestic Prices Raised Somewhat By Gold Program

Bureau's Figures Reveal Farm Prices Up More Than Others

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—In so far as President Roosevelt's gold program is designed to raise domestic prices a continued moderate degree of success is indicated in latest figures offered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The cost of living is gradually creeping upward, the figures show, and the price of farm products is moving upward a little faster than that of other commodities—which means good tidings for the farmer. In point of fact the latest figures released by Mr. Isador Lubin, commissioner of labor statistics, are somewhat more important than those of weeks just prior to it, since they show a strengthening of the upward price tendency, following a prior tendency to slump.

Plan Appears to Work

Since higher commodity prices is just another way of saying cheapening of the dollar (which is the goal sought by the Roosevelt administration), the figures appear to establish already some connection between the Government's gold purchasing policies and the current internal rise in prices.

Two sets of figures are now available. The first, concerning wholesale prices of all commodities, shows a new high record set last week in the upward movement which began nine months ago. In a single week the movement added seven tenths of 1 per cent to general wholesale prices, and left the index for 784 separate commodities at 71.7 estimating 1926 as 100.

One year ago, the commodity index was only 64.2 per cent, so the upward advance has been 7½ per cent. This, however, does not give the full picture, for the lowest point in commodity prices was reached in the week Mr. Roosevelt assumed office. Between the bottom then of 59.6 and today an advance of 12.1 points has occurred.

Farm Prices Up More

Under the Warren theory farm prices under gold manipulation should advance more rapidly than others, and the figures now available do indeed indicate a considerably larger change in this respect. A year ago the farm products index was down to 48.3, while today it is at 58.7, a year's rise of 10.4 points; while the rise since March 4 is somewhat more striking. From the low of 40.6, at that time, it is up by a total of 18.1 points.

Summing it up, since Mr. Roosevelt took office all commodities (including farm products) have advanced 12.1 points; farm products alone have advanced 18.1 points, or 50 per cent more.

The other set of figures now available here deals with retail food prices alone. For these, the bureau takes 1913 as the base of 100. The figures show the cost of living as expressed in retail foods has increased one-fifth of 1 per cent in the two weeks ended Nov. 7. The latest figure is 106.7. Present retail food prices are more than 18 per cent above the low point reached last April.

Insolvencies Rise During Past Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—Business failures in the United States, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ending Nov. 23, advanced 16 per cent over the total for the week ending Nov. 16, the number being 301, against 259.

The number of insolvencies for the comparative week last year was 460, and in 1931 the total was 492. Failures were higher in all geographical sections last week, compared with those for the week preceding. The increase was mainly in the Western and Pacific Coast States.

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INTEREST BEGINS **DEC. 1**

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BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 13
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20

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WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS

INTEREST BEGINS **DEC. 2**

While Your Ol' Bus May Be a 'Klunk,' Says NRA, 'It's Not Quite Junk'

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28 (AP)—A new deal for those who buy—and those who sell—used motorcars is being shuffled here in the offices of the National Automobile Dealers Association.

Tabulating machines are attacking such problems as the unexplained popularity of coupes in Nebraska, the low price of used machines in Philadelphia and the correspondingly high value of "gasoline buggies" in California.

The survey is the outgrowth of the adoption by the dealers of an NRA code of fair competition. Through it, officers of the association hope to solve the "klunk" problem.

Dealers have complained for years that most of their profits eventually have been tied up in the "klunks"—undesirable cars with little appeal and usually the dregs of three or four trades.

Dealers from nearly every city, town and hamlet have contributed information on prices they allow on second-hand cars. The survey will set the trade-in allowance on cars ranging from the vintage of 1928 to the "just as good as new" model.

The compilation of prices shows that the motoring public shies from orphan models, and high depreciation is shown on cars no longer made or whose companies have gone out of business.

The survey shows that out of 100 makes on the market between 1923 and 1933, 70 were either discontinued or orphaned.

Under the code, dealers will be permitted to allow only the average price for their locality in trading used cars. They may go under the "book value" but not over. In addition a deduction of 15 per cent from the book price, for repairs and reconditioning, is required.

Operating Net For Sixty Railroads

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Sixty railroads reporting for October show aggregate net operating income of approximately $48,200,000, a decrease of 9.6 per cent from the $53,331,000 reported for the like month last year.

Their net operating income for the first 10 months of this year was $314,472,000, comparing with $226,690,000 in the corresponding period of 1932, an increase of 38.5 per cent.

New York Central's net operating income last month was $3,436,812 compared with $3,575,385 a year ago. Gross of $26,275,244 compared with $25,966,902.

U. S. Swings To Left Again On Gold Price

(Continued from Page 1)

Despite President Roosevelt's assertions that he was not heedful of the divergencies of foreign exchange—although he also said he intended to protect the dollar from foreign speculations, and thus appeared to contradict himself—the gold price elevations have been keyed closely to a depreciating American currency.

But the internal assurances of strength and stability proceeded to appreciate the dollar and wipe out the advantages previously gained. The Administration let it drift to $5.10 and then stepped in with today's action which shot the quotation to the depreciated level of $5.19, and left it fluctuating wildly.

One thing is strikingly clear, however, and that is the effect on the markets of the gold price quoted in Washington each morning. During early weeks it was doubted if the quotation would budge the dollar. Today it shot the quotation all over the broker's blackboard. Yet it is not the act of gold buying which has this effect, for probably only a few ounces change ownership. It was the hint as to government policy lying behind the quotation.

When they believed the Administration was tapering off its gold buying experiments, European foreign exchange began buying dollars and strengthening its price. Now the Treasury-RFC leaders are under the necessity of starting an opposite trend, they set a new price, and away goes the dollar. The one outstanding conclusion i the extreme sensitiveness of the dollar, and the trigger-like readiness of exchange brokers to respond.

Today's developments, though in direct response to London's early morning quotation on the dollar, were decided upon at a meeting late yesterday between Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Acting Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Jesse H. Jones, director of the RFC, and the professorial exponents of the gold-buying plan. Their course of future action must obviously be synchronized with the behavior of the dollar abroad.

No connection is perceptible between these events and the parenthetically important mass meetings or and against the President's monetary policy which are springing up all over the country. The hounds of controversy are let loose, and while they bay at one another Mr. Roosevelt and his administrator continue the delicate march along their tightrope between stability at home and shakiness abroad.

Cornell Men Voice Doubt Of President's Gold Plan

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 28 (AP)—A fear that the Administration's gold-buying policy will be ineffective or may result in harmful consequences was expressed yesterday in a joint statement by Prof. Harold L. Reed and four other professors and assistant professors of the economics department of the college of arts and sciences of Cornell University.

The statement, made in response to inquiries, also was signed by Paul M. O'Leary, E. A. J. Johnson, Royal E. Montgomery and F. A. Southard Jr.

In Washington, Prof. George F Warren of the department of agricultural economics at the State College of Agriculture, a division of Cornell, has been credited with advising major portions of the present Administration gold-buying policy.

Columbia Group Urges Return to Gold Basis

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Predicting a "major financial crisis" in the next few months unless confidence in the dollar is restored, 38 members of the Columbia University faculty yesterday expressed opposition to inflation and urged an "expeditious" return to the gold standard.

"The vital necessity," the statement read in part, "is to reintroduce the gold standard and we recommend that an agreement be sought with Great Britain and with those nations whose currency is linked to the pound sterling for a general return to gold, giving consideration to measures which would make it possible for other nations to join us in a concerted effort to stabilize the foreign exchanges."

Senate Majority Leader Condemns Gold Critics

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28 (AP)—Critics of President Roosevelt's monetary policies drew the fire of Senator Joe T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic majority leader, in an address last night.

After referring by name to Mr. Alfred E. Smith, the Senator asserted that those who have said and done nothing themselves "ought to be still now" while the President is attempting to lead the nation "into the dawn of a new day."

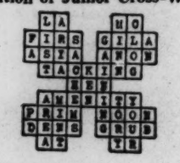
Senator Robinson expressed a belief that some criticism of the President's monetary policies is actuated by honest fear of "wild inflation" while other criticism has "a measure of partisan politics in it."

Restaurants Can't Pay Blue Eagles' Board

CHAMBERSBURG, Penna., Nov. 28 (AP) — Asserting continued compliance with the NRA would ruin them financially, proprietors of 17 restaurants have decided to surrender their Blue Eagles. Some of them already have taken down their NRA signs.

All of them are members of the Chambersburg Restaurant Owners' Association, which was formed at the time the restaurant code became effective. They have complied 100 per cent with the NRA agreement up to now. Chambersburg, with about 13,000 residents, has slightly more than 20 restaurants.

Solution of Junior Cross-Word



Bricks Mingle With Bouquets In New York Debates on Gold

Crusaders, A. F. of L. and American Legion See Nothing Good in Present Plan—Hippodrome Speaker Blames Smith

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—President Roosevelt's monetary policy was subject to a barrage of bouquets and brickbats at two big mass meetings here last night. One was at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Crusaders, the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion; the other was the Hippodrome.

The Carnegie Hall meeting was preceded by the distribution of bales of stage money on which was printed the legend, "Stop the greenback flood." The speakers were Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; Prof. Walter E. Spahr, chairman of the department of economics, New York University; Mr. Martin W. Littleton, nationally known New York lawyer; Mr. Fred G. Clark, commander - in - chief of the Crusaders, and Mr. John Dwight Sullivan, past county commander of the American Legion. The Crusaders was originally formed to work for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. It is now working for dollar stabilization on the gold basis.

Mr. Woll, the first speaker, recalled the McKinley-Bryan campaign of 1896 and declared that McKinley's summation of the situation was as applicable today as it was then.

What McKinley Said

"'It is not an increase in the volume of money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business,'" he quoted Mr. McKinley as saying. "'Not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence; not more coinage, but a more active use of money coined; not open mints for unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the free and unrestricted labor of American workingmen.'

"Records of monetary inflation reveal the inevitable results," he said. "If history and experience teach us anything, it is that, although the devaluation of money may result in a temporary recovery, the later collapse will bring the price level back lower than it was. All attempts to make something out of nothing must and will eventually fail."

Mr. Woll stressed the friendly attitude organized labor has shown toward the President but declared it was watching the Administration's monetary policy with great concern. He found that wages had not kept pace with the rising cost of necessities effected by the NRA, and held that while currency inflation might raise farm prices, it would curtail urban consumption and raise the prices of articles which the farmer buys.

"But far more disastrous are the effects of inflation in the arbitrary redistribution of wealth and purchasing power," he continued. "If these prices affected the wealthy entirely, there might be some socialistic base of approval.

"Obviously, the debtors are most clamorous for inflation. The large corporations and not the farmers, are as a rule the largest debtors of the country. They can pay for their indebtedness in depreciated money and gain at least in the initial stages. Ultimately, they lose, but not in as great a degree, and long after the rest of us.

"But why should the white-collar workers, the many working for a daily wage, the widow living on a pittance, the old couple with a few thousand dollars in the savings bank, the industrious citizen who has scrimped to retire on a modest annuity or to make possible a pension return, the millions of holders of insurance policies, the moderately well-to-do who put their faith in the honesty of the Government and bought its bonds, be made to suffer principally and most grievously by a policy of currency inflation designed to relieve a small part of our possessing class?

"History proves conclusively that the return to prosperity from depression never in any case resulted from inflation or depreciation of the currency, but, on the contrary, because of the rejection of plans urged for that purpose."

Professor Spahr also quoted history to disprove the theory of inflationists that inflation can be controlled.

What Inflation Does

"They forget that the wage-earners have their purchasing power cut by inflation," he said; "they forget how human welfare is linked to the billions of dollars of insurance policies, savings accounts, hospitals, schools, scientific and welfare institutions. In short they forget that inflation makes a farce out of saving and out of prudent living."

Mr. Littleton declared that "the fundamental vice" in a policy of inflation was "its essential dishonesty and injustice."

The Hippodrome, which seats 7000 persons, was packed and thousands stood in Sixth Avenue and West Forty-fourth Street to hear the Rev. Mr. Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit, Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma and Mr. Robert L. Owen, formerly United States Senator from Oklahoma, applaud the President's policies and criticize the opponents of his program. The Rev. Mr. Coughlin especially blamed Mr. Alfred E. Smith for his criticism of the "baloney" dollar and "the Barons of Wall Street." He declared that the present intention was not inflation, but an effort to "normalize" the dollar.

"We are not advocating repudiating our debts," he said. "We are not going Bolshevist, but we favor paying with the same kind of dollar with which the debt was contracted. We want to balance the base of our money. The price of gold will be doubled and there will be twice as many currency dollars and half as many debt dollars."

Senator Thomas declared there was "a money famine" in the United States, with the result that the people have neither gold nor 'baloney' dollars."

New York's Liquor Authority Scheme Has Bar Drinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 28—Scrapping of New York State's Liquor Beverage Control Board and the setting up of a state liquor authority having full power in connection with the sale of alcoholic liquors is proposed in a report by the Tax Commission, headed by Senator Seabury C. Mastick (R.) of Pleasantville today.

The commission's recommendations are seen here as indicative of a strong fight in the Legislature when it meets in January over the state liquor authority.

The state liquor authority favored by the Mastick commission would be patterned closely after the Quebec system, as follows:

1. Substitute the liquor authority for the present licensing system.
2. Substitute profit to the State for taxation, with a provision that at least 90 per cent of the income be returned to communities for tax relief.
3. Permit drinking at bars or tables.
4. Eliminate private profit, converting virtually all revenues to the State.
5. Allow on-the-premises consumption at "responsible" hotels, clubs and restaurants.
6. Set up state-zoned or selected retailers for off-the-premises consumption.

The commission estimated that with the sale of liquor in the hands of the proposed state liquor authority, the State's profit from alcohol sales would amount to about $65,000,000 a year.

Senator Mastick denied that the commission's plan would mean the return of the old saloon.

A. A. A. Hails Removal Of 'Gas' Tax on Jan. 1

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP)—Removal of the one-half cent a gallon emergency tax on gasoline next Jan. 1 was hailed today by the American Automobile Association as the possible forerunner of "relief from other of the series of special motor levies collected by the Federal Government."

Mr. Thomas P. Henry of Detroit, president of the association, said in a statement an "aggressive effort" will be made during the next session of Congress to have the remaining taxes removed. He explained that he referred to the taxes on new vehicles, parts and accessories, tires and tubes, lubricating oil and the one-cent gasoline tax. Mr. Henry said lifting of the one-half cent gasoline tax imposed to help finance the $3,300,000,000 public works program will save motorists $70,000,000 a year.

Foster Parents In Needy Homes Show Fortitude

Refuse to Return Children to Institutions Despite Loss of Employment

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—None of the 700 foster parents in New York City who have taken children from the State Charities Aid Association have returned those children for economic reasons alone, although in some cases jobs have been lost and in nearly all cases incomes have been radically reduced. Neither has there been any falling off in the demand for babies to adopt, according to Miss Sophie Van S. Theis, head of the child-placing and adoption department of the association.

Both the parents who adopt children and the foster parents who make themselves responsible for the care and education of children have given up comforts and even necessities, but the children they will not give up. As one business man told Miss Theis, "Nothing has helped us so much through the strain of the past two years as that little boy. The inspiration we get from his happy, hopeful ways is more valuable than anything money could buy."

One foster parent is a carpenter. After he lost his job his family, including two little girls taken from the State Charities Aid Association, lived on his savings. Then he took employment as superintendent of a tenement building where his family received shelter, but very little cash. Last Christmas he was determined that the children should not lack the joy of other years. For weeks he worked with his tools evenings making dolls and toys, while his wife dressed the dolls out of scraps of cloth. The financial cost was practically nothing, but Christmas was happy just the same.

Another foster parent, a professional man, lost a good position. Even though his long search was unavailing he did not ask the association even to pay the cost of the child's food. Instead he sat down with his wife and planned a minimum budget. Then he worked for five months taking care of his neighbors' lawns and gardens until a position in his own line opened up, all the time caring for the child of other parents whom he had taken into his home.

These records of sacrifice on the part of individuals who are caring for homeless and dependent children form part of the campaign appeal which is being made by seven child welfare agencies for funds, beginning today in New York City, with Mr. Thomas W. Lamont as general chairman, and Mrs. Arthur M. Anderson heading the woman's division.

Warburg Advises Standard of Gold Based on Bullion

Would Ban Coinage and Use Metal Only for Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—A return to a "modernized" gold standard, on a bullion instead of a coin base, with an early revaluation of the dollar, was advocated yesterday in a letter written to Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho by Mr. James P. Warburg, former unofficial economic adviser to President Roosevelt.

The letter was in reply to a published statement by Senator Borah which said that Mr. Warburg, in a recent address at Philadelphia, had offered nothing constructive on the monetary problem and had only advocated a return to the policy "under which we arrived at our present disastrous condition."

Mr. Warburg, in his communication to Senator Borah, outlined an "immediate policy" on monetary matters.

In so far as it was possible to make specific suggestions without knowing what will happen, "between the present time and the time when it will be feasible to reach an international agreement for the reëstablishment of an international gold standard," Mr. Warburg said that "the following thoughts are suggested:

"1. Gold coin should be entirely withdrawn from circulation.

"2. The holding of monetary gold should be confined to central banks or banks of issue, who would use it for the settlement of international balances of payment resulting from temporary disequilibria in the foreign account, and who would likewise hold it as cover for their note issues.

"3. Note issues should be redeemable in gold bullion for export only, and shipments arising from such redemption should be made only between central banks or banks of issue.

"4. Gold miners should be compelled to offer their output to their respective monetary authorities and should only sell to others for use in the industries, arts and professions when permitted to do so by their respective monetary authorities and when the purchasers are duly licensed to buy."

Under such a system, he added, it would seem that the minimum legal ratio of metal cover against note circulation "might well be reduced to 25 per cent." This, however, he explained, applied to countries like the United States where there was such a ratio.

Haifa Harbor Brings Boom to Palestine

(Continued from Page 1)

tine, its historical, religious and scenic attractions for the tourist will swell the country's "invisible exports."

Palestine's imports for consumption went up by more than £1,800,000 in 1932, due to both the increased number of consumers and the rising standard of living with the improved economic conditions in the country. These same factors are expected to bring a yearly increase in imports, it is hoped, along with a corresponding increase in export as the output of goods made in Palestine grows.

Haifa was chosen instead of Jaffa as the first harbor to be built in Palestine largely because of its physical advantages. The town lies at the foot of Mount Carmel on the southern shore of the Bay of Acre, the only sheltered water along the coast of Palestine. It is the terminus of the Palestine Railways which, utilizing the track constructed by Lord Allenby's troops during the war, provides a direct connection with Egypt, and of the Hedjaz Railway which serves Syria and Transjordan. Good motor roads place Haifa within a few hours' ride of all parts of Palestine and Syria.

"Gateway to the East"

Haifa is described as the logical "Gateway to the East," the first halt on a new highway into Asia.

With the development of transportation facilities, the whole of the territory between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, with its 46,000,000 inhabitants, gradually awakening to Western influence, lies as Haifa's hinterland. Pending the building of the projected Haifa-Baghdad railway, presumably along the route of the Iraq pipe-line, attention is being turned to highway construction across the desert toward the East.

With eventual development of suitable airdromes at Haifa, it is hoped that mails, passengers, and freight will follow the natural West-East route over Haifa instead of deviating as they do now through Egypt.

As far back as 1920, trial borings were carried out for the building of a harbor for Palestine since no large shipping could enter either Haifa or Jaffa, the country's two ports. In 1922 Sir Frederick Palmer, senior partner of the firm of consulting engineers Rendel, Palmer & Tritton, was invited by the Crown Agents for the Colonies on behalf of the Palestine Government to visit Palestine and report on the future port development of the country. After careful investigation Sir Frederick recommended Haifa as the most suitable site.

In 1927 Sir Frederick Palmer's report was adopted and by October, 1928, the preliminary survey and plans were prepared. The cost of construction was estimated at £1,250,000 and a loan of that amount was authorized in 1926 by the British Parliament. The total sum expended on the harbor is within one-half of 1 per cent of that figure.

Four Years' Work

Work was begun in 1929. For four years the construction went forward daily, employing from 1000 to 2000 workmen, until an area of 4[illegible] acres inclosed by two breakwaters has been won from the sea.

This reclaiming has added some 100 acres to the Holy Land, about 40 acres of which are within the customs fence and provide accommodation for the storage of merchandise, the transit of passengers, railway sidings and platforms. Two immense transit sheds and a place for a third indicate the amount of trade expected to pass through the harbor. Care has been taken to provide not only for the present needs but also for future expansion, to such an extent that the High Commissioner in his opening address referred to it as "the elastic harbor."

The harbor has been dredged deep enough to allow the largest ships to anchor within it and it is now compulsory for all vessels calling at Haifa to enter the new harbor.

In his speech at the formal opening of the harbor, Oct. 31, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, the High Commissioner for Palestine, summed up Haifa's trade prospects when he said that far from deflecting trade from other Mediterranean ports Haifa would attract trade to and from new markets since "trade breeds trade."

Quiet Celebration

The opening, for which elaborate plans had been made and thousands of invitations issued, was curtailed because of the disturbances which broke out in Palestine in October following the Government's prohibition against demonstrations arranged by Arab leaders against the Government policy of allowing Jewish immigration and permitting the sale of land to Jews. These demonstrations, particularly the one organized in Jaffa, led to clashes with the police resulting in a number of casualties.

Although determined not to postpone the date set for the opening, the High Commissioner expressed the opinion that ceremony of festive character would not be in keeping with the state of bereavement of a number of families in the country growing out of the disturbances. The opening, therefore, took place in the presence of only a few government officials and distinguished guests from abroad, all other invitations having been recalled.

End to Grand Jury System Is Proposed

(Continued from Page 1)

give unconscionable amounts of their time to see justice done, and the opportunity for public indignation to subside.

Moreover, declares the commission, witnesses who once get caught in this endless procedure, and other citizens who hear about their experiences, refuse to act as witnesses again. For the results of this, the Commission has a terse summary: "Criminals often escape unpunished in consequence."

Another stultifying influence in the present system was seen in the lack of responsibility for the success of prosecution, among the various courts and government officers. The municipal or district judge, knowing that a case may be nol prossed by an elected district attorney, or killed with a "no bill" in grand jury, "is naturally tempted" to minimize the necessity of serious examination of the evidence, indicates the report.

A district attorney "who does not wish to prosecute a case" can evade the responsibility of a refusal to prosecute or a nol pros, by prejudicing his presentation of the evidence to an ignorant grand jury of laymen.

"The buck passing," which started in the lower court, then ends in the grand jury room, with an accumulation of expense to the taxpayers of hardship to the innocent, and of aid to the guilty.

Unequivocably, therefore, the commisison recommends quite simply that information filed and sworn by the district attorney be sufficient to bring a criminal case to trial. And that the grand jury be preserved only for those rare cases where protection of the public interest against an intrenched political machine is needed. This recommendation would at one stroke set the system to rights.

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United States Still Is Rich In Many Natural Resources

But Gold Production Is Declining and Expanding Lines of Industry Necessitate Importation of Asbestos, Tin, Nickel and Other Minerals

The contributions the physical resources of the United States have made to its growth in the last fifty years, and the future of these resources particularly applicable to present world economic discussions, are briefly outlined in a series of three articles, of which this is the last.

Can the United States stand aloof from the rest of the world on the basis of its natural resources? Are these resources sufficient to allow the country to carry on its highly organized industrial system without extensive importations of raw material? These are the questions which carry considerable weight in the shaping of a nation's economic policies.

Gold is an ancient lodestone and most valuable of all minerals. It drew the Conquistadores to the New World and caused them to destroy a thriving civilization. In the United States it accelerated the settlement of the West. Today reserves of gold form the structural framework of the nation's currency. Hence its position with regard to the gold supply of the world is of paramount interest.

Gold production in the United States steadily increased until the World War, and since that time has been steadily declining. The annual yield is now only about one-half that of the peak, and totals about $50,000,000. About one-half of the world supply now comes from South Africa, and several other countries exceed the United States in production. Yet the supply is probably sufficient for the nation's needs.

Supply of Iron

The country is fortunate in its supplies of iron. The Lake Superior district, which furnishes about 90 per cent of the total annual yield, will suffice for many years. Although the rich and readily available deposits now being worked will not last indefinitely, there are vast reserves of low-grade ore. Doubtless refinements in smelting technique will make these available in the future, although their utilization will mean added production costs and hence higher prices.

Estimates of the oil reserves vary widely. A conservative estimate, however, shows that the supply will meet demands for a score of years or more. Perhaps more efficient production and refining methods will materially extend this period. Vast areas of petroliferous shales in the western states contain a large potential supply of oil. Although no economical method of utilizing these shales has as yet been devised, it is very possible that diminution of liquid reserves and rising prices eventually may make their exploitation possible.

A recent writer suggests that the coal reserves are sufficient for 1000 years. The by-products of coal form a prolific source of liquid fuel. Hence coal may meet the needs of industry after the exhaustion of oil reserves.

The ordinary building materials, including clay products, cement, and structural stone of various kinds, form a tremendous reserve which will probably never be exhausted as long as there is a civilization on the North American continent. Sand and gravel are also exceedingly plentiful.

Copper Essential

A metal most essential to the electrical industry is copper. The United States today uses its entire domestic production, but this is greatly curtailed at present. Although the Michigan mines may become exhausted in the near future, there are very large reserves in the western states, particularly in Montana, Utah, and Arizona.

Aluminum has taken on an important rôle in recent years since cheap and efficient methods of exploitation have been devised. Aluminum is an important constituent of common clays, but there is no profitable method of extraction from this source. Commercial supplies come from the mineral bauxite, which is a product of the chemical breaking down of certain rocks.

The use of potash as a fertilizer is increasing steadily. The bulk of the world's supply has long been furnished by the extensive deposits of western Europe. Within the past few years, however, extensive and detailed exploration in the Southwest has discovered large reserves in western Texas, southeastern New Mexico and southern California.

Ample reserves of zinc, borax, mercury, and tungsten are found in the United States, although the utilization of some of these domestic products would result in a marked increase in prices.

These minerals make in imposing list. On the other hand, the United States lacks reserves of many minerals which are very necessary to our industrial program. Although domestic radium could be produced, it would be much more expensive than that now imported from the Belgian Congo. Almost no platinum is produced domestically, and lack of this valuable and useful mineral would be a severe handicap to the chemical industry and the jewelry trade. Diamonds, save for a few from Arkansas, are imported indirectly from South Africa and South America. Emeralds, rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones are of foreign origin. The United States possesses no source of tin, and the present supply is entirely imported. Domestic reserves of asbestos are very small. It is imported from Canada. Nickel and manganese, so important to the steel industry, are likewise imported.

Expanding lines of industry which more and more necessitate the importation of minerals not available in the United States, only serve to emphasize the growing interdependence of nations.

Italy Starts Work On Two New Cruisers

ROME, Nov. 28 (AP)—The construction of two Italian cruisers, the Garibaldi and Duca Degli Abruzzi, each of 7500 tons, has started, it was learned yesterday. The keels were laid several weeks ago, but details were not announced then. The Garibaldi is being built at Spezia and the Duca Degli Abruzzi at Leghorn. Two destroyers of a total tonnage of 1250 also are being constructed.

The new cruisers are a part of the 1932-1933 program. The budget committee has planned to insert two cruisers into the new navy budget. These will be either of the Condottieri type, about 7000 tons each, or the Zara type, about 10,000 tons.

Not having signed the London Treaty, Italy, like France, is free to construct as many cruisers as it wishes. The official naval holiday, which was proposed in November, 1931, is still considered in effect, but does not apply to new constructions destined to replace old ships.

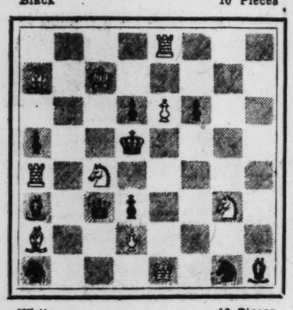
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1569

B. A. F. Arguelles

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

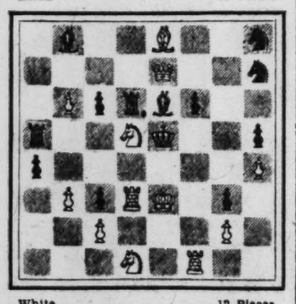
(First prize, El Diluvio, 1933)

Problem No. 1570

By H. C. Mowry

First Publication

Black 13 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

A worthy effort, with a good key and a quiet threat, by a local player and composer.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1567. Kt-B6

No. 1568. 1. K-R5 threat
2. Q-Q4ch
1. ——— K-Q3
2. Q-B6ch
1. ——— K-B3
2. Q-K7

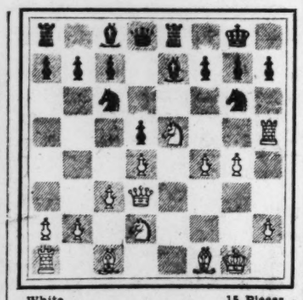
End-Game No. 175. Black wins: 1 R-K5ch (Black), KtxR; 2 B-Q2ch, K-R4,; 3 R-KR7ch, R-R3; 4 RxR mate. If 1 . . . K-R3; 2 B-B8ch. and wins

End-Games

The following position arose in a game between A. Fox and E. Bauer, from a 1901 Antwerp tournament. White plays 1 Kt(Q3)-B4, a trap which Black fails to fathom when he replies 1 . . . PxKt.

End-Game No. 176

Black 13 Pieces



White 15 Pieces

After 1 QKt-B4, PxKt, White to play and win.

Notes

national Chess Team Tournament" has finally made its appearance. Published by the Chess Review, 60-10 Roosevelt Avenue, Woodside, N. Y., and listed at $1.25, it contains 137 of the games played at Folkestone, variously annotated by Kashdan, Reinfeld, Fine, H Müller, Dr. Tartakower, Maroczy, L. Steiner, I. A Horowitz, and B F Winkelman. The games are particularly interesting, the notes competent, and the typography excellent.

Here is a specimen game, with notes by Kashdan:

King's Indian Defense

M. Luckis Alexander (Lithuania) White	(Brit.) Black	Luckis Alexander (Lithuania) White	(Brit.) Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 KtxB	Q-R5(f)
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	18 Q-K3	Kt-Kt2
3 P-B4	B-Kt2	19 Q-Kt3	Q-B3
4 P-KKt3	P-Q3	20 Kt-Q3	B-B4
5 B-Kt2	P-B4(a)	21 QR-Q	K-R
6 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	22 K-R	Kt-K3
7 Castles	P-K4	23 Q-K3(g)	QR-K
8 P-K4	Kt-K(a)	24 KR-K	KR-Kt
9 P-Kt3	P-KB4	25 B-K4(h)	Q-Kt3!
10 PxBP	KtPxP(b)	26 B-B3(i)	Kt-Kt2!
11 PxP	KtxP(c)	27 Q-Q4	BxKt
12 KtxKt	BxKt	28 RxR	RxR
13 B-Kt2	P-B3(d)	29 R-KKt(j)	B-K5
14 Kt-R4(e)	Q-B3	30 QxB(k)	QxQ
15 Q-K2	P-B5	31 BxQ	RxB
16 PxP	BxB	32 R-Q	Kt-B4
		Resigns	

(a) Black should probably exchange his KB here with B-Kt5ch, for it has little scope in this formation, and may even be in the way.

(b) This controlling move may be another reason to question Black's last move.

(c) And now the KB is better posted on KKt2, where it threatens to attack the weak black squares on White's Q-side. Hence, now (or previously) 9 P-Kt3.

(d) 12 . . . P-KKt3 is indicated.

(e) Black tries desperately to get his pieces into action, but this effort only loses a P. Relatively better would by 25 . . . P-QKt4, though after 26 B-Q4, Q-Q3; 27 Q-Q2, White's advantage is practically conclusive.

(f) Although this does not lose a piece at once, the exchanges leave White with a devastating position. Better 29 . . . Kt-B, with some play left. White should win sooner or later, however.

(g) There is no good square for the Queen, which is bound to get into line with one of the Black Rooks.

(h) This loses, as Black neatly demonstrates. It is difficult to find a defense. If 25 B-B3, BxKt (not 25 . . . Kt-B4; 26 QxR! obtaining two Rooks for the Queen); 26 QxB (if 26 RxB, KtxP; 27 QxR, KtxR wins), KtxP; 27 Q-Q2, Kt-R6!; 28 R-K3, RxR; 29 QxR, Q-Kt2 (threatening Q-Kt8ch!); 30 Q-K, Q-QKt7! wins. Or 25 P-B3 (in order to defend with Q-B2), BxKt; 26 RxB (if 26 QxB, KtxP wins a piece), KtxP (but not 26 . . . RxB; 27 KxR, KtxPch; 28 QxKt! with two Rooks for the Queen, and at least a draw; 27 QxR, KtxR; 28 Q-K7, QxP!! wins prettily. The best is probably 25 Q-B. If then 25 . . . BxKt; 26 RxB, RxB; 27 KxR, KtxPch; 28 QxKt! as before; and if 25 . . . Q-Kt3; 26 Q-B3ch, R-Kt2, 27 R-KKt! is a sufficient defense.

(i) This loses a piece, but there is no valid defense. If 26 Q-B3, Kt-Q5!; 27 BxB, QxB, and the Queen is lost. If 26 Kt-B, KtxP!; 27 Q-Q4ch, R-Kt2; 28 B-B3, RxRch; 29 RxR, B-R6!; 30 QxKt, B-Kt7ch; 31 K-Kt, BxBch; 32 Q-Kt3, Q-R4 wins.

(j) If 29 QxB, R-K8ch wins the Queen. The text apparently regains the piece, but now comes the point.

(k) If 30 RxQ, BxBch and mate next move.

The game below was played in a German tournament at Bad Salzbrunn recently. The winner was L. Schmitt, with K. Ahues second and Dr. Seitz third. Here is the winner's only loss.

Queen's Pawn Game

Seitz White	Schmitt Black	Seitz White	Schmitt Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 K-R	RPxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	20 B-Kt5	QxP(Q3)
3 P-B4	P-K3	21 Q-Q4	Kt-R2
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	22 B-R6	Q-K4
5 B-Kt2	P-B4(a)	23 Q-B2	P-B4
6 P-Q5(b)	PxP	24 QR-K	Q-B3
7 Kt-R4	P-Q3	25 B-Kt3	Kt-K4(e)
8 Kt-QB3	Q-B	26 BxP!	Kt-Q6
9 PxP	B-Kt2(c)	27 RxRch	RxR
10 P-K4	P-QR3	28 Q-Q4	QxQ
11 Kt-B5	B-B	29 BxQ	KtxP(f)
12 Castles	QKt-Q2(d)	30 R-QKt	Kt-Q6
13 P-B4	P-Kt3	31 RxB	R-K8ch
14 KtxPch	BxKt	32 B-B	RxBch
15 P-K5	Castles	33 K-Kt2	R-K8
16 PxB	R-K	34 R-Kt7ch	K-R
17 P-B5	P-B5	35 RxPch	Kt-K4
18 PxP	Q-B4ch	36 R-K6	Kt-Kt4
		37 RxKt	Resigns

School Clubs Plan World Affairs Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov 28—Final plans for the formation of a group of International Relations Clubs in preparatory and high schools have been completed by the executive committee of the American Whig and Cliosophic Debating Society, it was announced by Mr. Averill Stowell, president of the organization, here today.

The intention of the society in sponsoring these clubs is to afford students in the schools an increased opportunity to come in closer contact with public and international affairs before leaving school for college. After a survey of the leading preparatory schools, the officers of the society, finding that there seemed to be enough interest in international relations to maintain clubs in the schools, decided to propose the plan to the school authorities.

It is hoped that the Carnegie Foundation in New York may be interested in aiding the new organization. Meanwhile Lawrenceville, Hill, Andover and Mercersburg have expressed their desire to form clubs. The membership will not be limited to boys' schools, however, and many of the leading girls' preparatory schools will be asked to join the new organization. Once a year delegations from the school clubs will meet in a general assembly for the interchange of ideas. The assembly will roughly correspond to the meetings of the League of Nations and will be similar to the present meetings of the intercollegiate assemblies in New England and the middle Atlantic states.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP)—Wall Street estimates place surplus after charges of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway at more than $2,000,000 for the 10 months ended Oct. 31, equal to approximately $1.65 a preferred share. This would compare with $5,135,337, or $4.13 a preferred share, in the corresponding 1932 period.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Daily Features

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

184

Having seen your ad in the papers said the applicant who was trying to get the job you may probably be interested to learn I can either write news stories or feature articles and be both fitted for the work by education and disposition editorials come easy for me

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bell, Calif.

"IT MAY not be news when a stock omits one or two dividends," smilingly explains Mr. B——, "but when an investment that was made as a gift starts to pay back in dollars and cents! Yes, I believe that's news."

Mr. B——'s story is one of turning a liability into a paying asset, and all unintentionally, for, as he says, it was planned to be a gift.

The five-acre tract at the edge of a little town in southern California, where the eucalyptus trees have been growing for 10 years, had possibilities for a good tourist camp, and four years ago Mr. B—— put it on the market. It didn't sell. No one wanted to buy it, and no one wanted to lease it.

"I'd give it away, but no one would have it," he told his banker-friend one day. Then the banker-friend told Mr. B—— some things. He told him that there were families losing their homes right in their own little community; that some couldn't pay rent; that the families were deserving; but the bank couldn't carry them, and that these families had nowhere to go.

That was the start of Mr. B——'s investment. There were some old barns and the woodshed on a ranch property of his, and soon men were razing them, and salvaging the lumber. Two trucks were supplied by a lumber company to transport the material to the eucalyptus grove. All of the work was done by unemployed men, directed by Mr. B——, who had once been a carpenter.

As the first cabin was started, one of the workers cheerily called, "Let's call this Happiness Camp. It's going to be just that."

And so it was, not only for the men who daily labored to build the modest cabins, but for the business people within the little city. The day the first six cabins were completed, 100 bleached flour sacks were received from the town bakery to be used as curtains, and an hour later there arrived potatoes and fresh vegetables from neighboring farmers. As soon as six families were settled in their new homes, Mr. B—— said, "Well, the first six worked out fine. We still have lumber, and there's plenty of ground. Let's build another six."

Within three months there were 24 cabins, all occupied, in Happiness Camp!

The families were never referred to as "those who couldn't pay rent," but as "those who paid back in service for everything they received." Innumerable stories of repaying the townsfolk for their kindness are told of the 24 families.

Today several of the men are back at work, and each pay day a community pay envelope with varying contributions is sent to Mr. B——'s home. One of the children was heard to say, "It isn't rent; it's just our saying, 'Thank you' for the nicest home in town."

The Children's Corner

The Month of Falling Leaves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE North Wind whistled among branches of the trees. "Not so fast!" cried Jack Frost, swinging his paint brush recklessly over the tree tops. "You can work night and day, North Wind, while I have to leave the fields at sun-up," he explained.

At sunrise, the Maple Tree shook itself and down came a shower of leaves, each one as stiff as though it had been starched.

"Run and play," the Maple Tree said. "You all look very nice in your new autumn colorings."

And the leaves scurried away, tossing and leaping and piling up on one another, for the North Wind had stayed there to help them play.

The Oak Tree never waked up quite so early in the morning as the Maple Tree did. Now it gazed out on the sparkling fields.

"Are you ready to come down?" Oak Tree asked the leaves. "Oh, no, no!" Little Owl cried. You're the only one, Oak Tree, with enough leaves on you to shelter me now."

"You must find another house, Little Owl," said the Oak Tree. "You know the summer season is over and we trees are shutting up our guest rooms until spring. Glad to have you come back then, my dear!"

Elm Tree looked down on the Oak and asked: "Oh, neighbor, how could you invite Owl to return?"

"Don't borrow trouble, dear Elm," answered the Oak. "How soon will you have finished your house-cleaning?"

"I used every branch I had this summer," laughed the Elm, "so it is taking me a little longer than usual to arrange everything for the winter. What a glorious rest winter gives us, doesn't it?"

At this, Maple Tree called out: "I've a new plan for the north side of my branches next spring. Don't you think they could be built up a little more symmetrically right here?" And Maple Tree shook the limbs to which she referred.

"You're quite a handsome tree, anyway, winter or summer, I think," said White Birch.

"Oh, thank you, White Birch," said the Maple.

Just then West Wind appeared and chased North Wind away.

"Oh, that's the breeze that helps me most in putting my house in order," said the Oak Tree.

"I wish the winds would be still for five minutes," Maple Tree said. "I've been waiting for two days to look at myself in the pond, but every time I've looked down the mischievous winds have wrinkled the water so that I can't see straight."

"Look up, not down!" the Pond called out.

"It's all very well for you to say that, Pond, lying on your back all day," Maple Tree replied.

"I'll be a mirror for you this afternoon," Pond said, "but you trees must work fast. I'm expecting guests tonight, Mallards and Canvasbacks and Wild Geese flying south. By the way, can't you all send a few more leaves over there by those rocks?" And Pond whirled about in eager anticipation of its coming guests.

Hickory Tree called to the woodland folk busily at work in its branches. "There are lots of nuts among the leaves around my roots this morning."

Gray Squirrel and Red Squirrel, Chipmunk and boisterous Blue Jay, all dashed down the tree trunk to hunt for the hidden treasure.

And so, day after day, everyone in the woods was busy and happy during the Month of Falling Leaves.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Harry E. Stone.)

Frank Munsey was dubbed "wrecker of journals" because of his success in merging newspapers, establishing chains, and reducing the number of newspapers in New York and other cities.

The New York Times has been a stanch advocate of the League of Nations and international accord and coöperation.

The distinctive features of the New York World was its editorial leadership under the late Frank I. Cobb, who came to it from Detroit, and Walter Lippmann, whose pen is still active.

In an outstanding editorial, "America, Europe, and the War Debts,' New York World, July 29, 1926, Walter Lippmann said: "The next generation certainly, our own if it is wise, will say in the face of endless bother and animosity that these settlements entail: Let the past be the past, let the dead bury the dead, let us forget, let us forgive, let us have peace."

Mr. Ogden M. Reid, owner of the New York Tribune, purchased the New York Herald and the Paris Herald from Frank A. Munsey in 1924 for $5,000,000. Result: New York Herald Tribune.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mesdames (Miss H. K.)—The correspondent writes:

Recently I have had occasion to address communications to organizations composed entirely of women, and I have been in a quandary as to the salutation to be used. Is "Mesdames" correct? Or should one address the organization as "Gentlemen"?

As "Madam" is used in the singular, "Mesdames" is a proper salutation for letters addressed to a group of women. On the other hand, we see no objection (except, perhaps, its novelty) to "Gentlewomen." It is the perfect mate for the familiar "Gentlemen."

"Who" or "whom" (Mrs. K. D. C.)—The correspondent writes:

The following line appears in Mark Twain's "The Prince and the Pauper," p. 209, l. 24:

"If you resembled not the man whom you profess to be . . ."

This should read "who," and not "whom," according to my idea. Will you please state which is correct—and why?

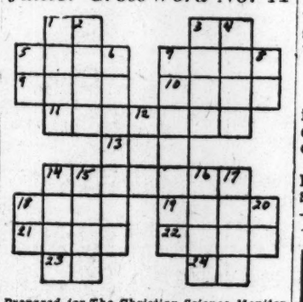
The illustrious writer was probably deceived into thinking that the first pronoun after "man," which is in the objective case (object of "resembled"), was in apposition, and therefore should conform to "man" in case. The fact is, however, that the pronoun is a part of the clause "who you profess to be" (or, rephrased, "you profess to be who") "You" is the subject, and "who" must agree with it in case.

All parts of the verb "to be" take the same case on both sides ("He was supposed to be she"; "The Joneses were thought to be they"; "I knew it to be him").

Note that "you profess it to be him" is correct, "him" agreeing with the objective "it." But "you profess to be he" is also correct, "he" agreeing with "you."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Junior Cross-Word No. 41



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS
1—French article.
3—Master of ceremonies (ab.).
5—Coniferous trees.
7—River in N. M. and Ariz.
9—The Himalayas are on this continent.
10—Soon.
11—Attaching slightly.
13—Female bird.
14—Pleasantness.
18—Formal.
19—Middle of the day.
21—Lairs.
22—To dig.
23—Near.
24—Period of time (ab.).

DOWN
1—Catalogue.
2—Tune.
3—Duluth, great wheat shipping center is in this State (ab.).
4—Shoe with a wooden sole.
5—Musical note.
6—Indian chiefs.
7—Winning.
8—Without (prefix).
12—Cognizance.
14—Extent.
15—Place where money is coined.
16—Adherent to the crown.
17—Belonging to you.
18—Paid (ab.).
20—Canadian province adjoining Maine (ab.).

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Brevities

New Yorker: Latest estimates put the population of the United States at 130,000,000. By a remarkable coincidence, this is exactly the number of people who do not understand the meaning of Roosevelt's gold-purchase plan.

Atlanta Constitution: People prefer to ride in all walks of life.

Toledo Blade: Maybe it just seems true that only well-paved streets are the ones torn up to lay pipe lines or something.

VOCATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Accompanist

A SINGER who was not studying with a teacher during the summer, but who desired to continue her solo practice, inquired if I could serve as an accompanist. I was glad of the opportunity to serve in this way, for music is my vocation and I am especially fond of accompanying. The money earned is being put away for some special family treat.

A. M. H.

Sold Flowers

TO MAKE spending money I sold peony roots, 'glad" bulbs, and regal lilies for a friend who owns a flower farm. I called up some of the people in our neighborhood and got orders which I filled and delivered. These flowers were choice varieties, and I got much pleasure as well as profit from the work.

R. P.

What They Say

Students and Change

"Students are also showing more interest in world affairs. They are dissatisfied with the present economic plan and seek changes. They thus begin to examine carefully the proposals of religion, of capitalism, and of socialism. They seek truth, and religion isn't opposed to truth."—*Warren T. Powell, Boston University.*

Arming the Peace

"If we who are arguing about disarmament could agree to abolish the aggressive weapons which have all along been prohibited to Germany, we might arm the desire for peace."—*Miss Kate Courtney, president, Women's International League.*

How to Discipline

"I believe in good, old-fashioned discipline, but it must be used with the help of love. We cannot teach discipline to children unless we have learned self-control ourselves."—*Lady Stamp.*

Source of Detective Stories

Scotland Yard, London's famous police headquarters, has a staff totaling 690.

For the Scrapbook

Words of Wisdom

Truth is the highest thing that men may keep.—*Chaucer.*

Time stoops to no man's lure.—*Swinburne.*

They always talk who never think.—*Pope.*

There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous.—*Napoleon.*

The higher our position the more modestly should we behave.—*Cicero.*

The first man who ruined the Roman people was he who gave them treats and gratuities.—*Plutarch.*

Speech is the gift of all, but thought of few.—*Cato.*

Small service is true service while it lasts.—*Wordsworth.*

Prudent, cautious self-control is wisdom's root.—*Burns.*

Self-conquest is the greatest of victories.—*Plato.*

The sea and the air are common to all men.—*Queen Elizabeth.*

Men tire themselves in pursuit of rest.—*Sterne.*

How difficult it is to save the bark of reputation from the rocks of ignorance'—*Petrarch.*

Strong reasons make strong actions.—*Shakespeare.*

Past and to come seem best, things present worst.—*Shakespeare.*

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Fourscore and Seven Years—"

Although it required but two minutes in the delivering, Lincoln's Gettysburg address ranks among the great orations of all time.

Leaning Tower

The Leaning Tower of Pisa dates from the year 1174.

Slave Labor

The Coliseum at Rome was built in one year with the aid of compulsory labor. Over 12,000 Jews and Christians were employed in the work.

Liverpool vs. Cherbourg

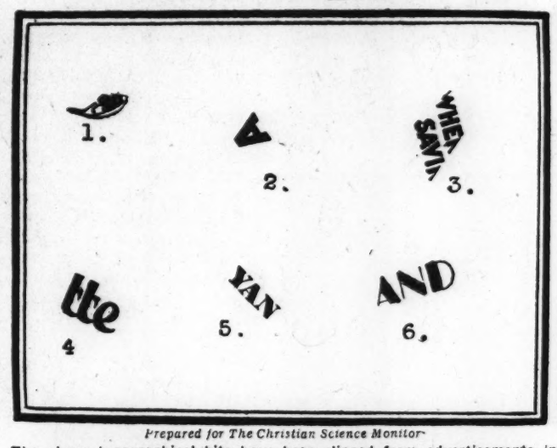
Liverpool, England, is only 29 miles closer to New York City than is Cherbourg, France.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IT IS very seldom that I have to repent of saying too little; but alas! very often for saying too much.—JOHN BALDWIN.

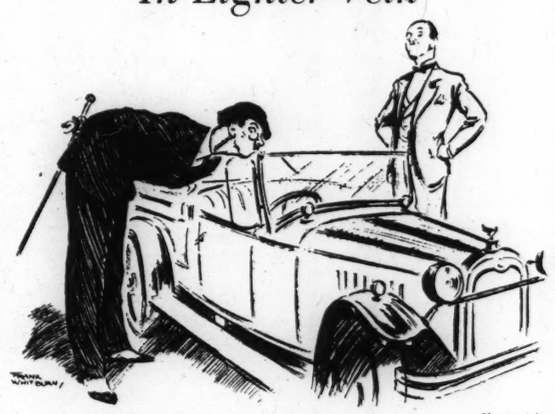
Ad-O-Grams



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Members of families are invited to compete to see which one can identify them all first.

In Lighter Vein



—Humorist

"That little gadget on the dashboard, sir? That's an entirely new fitting. It shows the number of installments still to be paid, sir!"

The Insult

The young wife was in tears when she opened the door for her husband. "Your mother insulted me," she sobbed.

"My mother!" he exclaimed. "But she is a hundred miles away."

"I know, but a letter came for you this morning and I opened it."

He looked stern. "I see, but where does the insult come in?"

"In the postscript," she answered. "It said: 'Dear Alice, don't forget to give this letter to George.'"—*Bee-Hive.*

The Three R's

A talented young woman who had been earning her livelihood by writing poetry married. A friend asked her if she planned to continue using her maiden name to sign her poems.

"Oh, yes," she said; "I plan to use my name for readin' and 'ritin'—and his for 'rithmetic."

Track Note

"Your boy must be a phenomenally fast runner. I noticed in the morning paper that he burned up the track with his speed. I suppose you saw him do it?"

"No," said the athlete's mother, "but I saw the track this morning, and there was nothing but cinders there."—*Bee-Hive.*

Poor Profession

A University of Chicago professor, invited to address a club meeting, chose as his subject, "Need of Education."

The following day a newspaper headline reported, "Professor's Speech Shows Need of Education."—*Christian Union Herald.*

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEO. M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30
MATS. THURS., FRI. AND SAT., 2:30
EXTRA MATS. FRI., DEC. 1ST

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
With OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th STREET
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d Street, West of Broadway
Matinees Thursday and Saturday

LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM GAXTON LOIS MORAN VICTOR MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

PHILADELPHIA
Eva Le Gallienne
PRODUCTIONS
Alice in Wonderland
CHESTNUT ST. OPERA HOUSE
November 27-December 2

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

LONDON
MAJESTIC
Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
Delicious Pastries and Gateaux
Dainty Afternoon Teas with
All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter; no substitutes whatever used. Open daily including Sundays 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m.
143 Kensington High St. Western 6572

LONDON
The THISTLE TEA ROOMS
33 Haymarket and at Abbey House, Victoria St. and Tothill St., Westminster
FAMOUS for HIGH CLASS LUNCHEONS and TEAS
Real Scotch teas with home-made scones and cakes
Open 10:30 to 8:30 Regent 3189
Sundays 3 to 7 Victoria 3826

LONDON
THE OASIS
LUNCHEONS TEAS
Home-Made Cakes
5 Carteret Street, Westminster

Cinderella's
2 SLOANE SQUARE
Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
OPEN ON SUNDAY. MODERATE PRICES.
Meringues and Fudge
Brioches and Croissants

DE VERE RESTAURANT
39 Heath Street, Hampstead
LONDON
HOME-MADE CAKES
LUNCH AND TEA-ROOM

LONDON
The Queen's Restaurant
79 Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4
LUNCHEONS TEAS
Cakes and Pastries Homemade
LUNCH 1/4 and 1/6
or a la carte

Cafe Reymond
21, Edgware Rd., Marble Arch. W.2.
LUNCHEONS TEAS SUPPERS
Cakes and pastry. Good food.
Efficient Services

For Best Home Cooking Visit
THE OPAL
LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
306 Church Street, London, W. 8
Open Sundays Bayswater 2943

THE CHELSEA TEA HOUSE
91 KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, S. W.
Telephone: Flaxman 1379
Luncheons 1/2 and 1/8 Dinners 2/- 2/6 Teas 1/-
Home-made cakes and scones delivered daily. Christmas Cakes, Puddings, Mince Pies and Mince Meat.

All Nature

Sweet Gale

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SWEET GALE is a shrub from Eurasia, an aromatic, resinous plant with watery juice. It is not well known in America; and to most persons who see it growing in clumps and patches in swamps, along pond margins, and bordering brooks, it is just another bush. It has, however, spread throughout the eastern coastal states from Labrador to Pennsylvania and south into the mountains of Virginia. In Scotland sweet gale is a common shrub in moor and low land.

Grandmother formerly filled small bags with the wedge-shaped leaves, and put them in with the linen, instead of lavender. Occasionally she would rub the hot iron over a bagful, and a pleasant perfume would pervade the kitchen.

The flowers of sweet gale are not conspicuous. They appear in catkins before the leaves. The fruit is a small nut with two thick scales forming wings on either side.

Wax myrtle is the closest native shrub related to sweet gale.

Restaurants

BOSTON
Nan's Kitchen, Inc.
3 BOYLSTON PLACE
Near Colonial Theatre
MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW FOR YOUR
THANKSGIVING DINNER
All You Can Eat
$1.25 per person
Children Under 13 Years, 75c
Phone Dev. 7975

FULL COURSE
Thanksgiving Dinner 75c
12 to 9
CHURCHVIEW CAFE
210 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Strictly Home Cooking. No Beer. No Tips.
Meet Your Friends Here

CANTON, MASS.

Ye Olde Lantern
"Unusually Good Things to Eat"
2222 Washington Street, Ponkapog
Served 12 Noon to 9 P.M. (Canton, Mass.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.
50¢ We have spent 34 years in making friends. A visit here will show why. LUNCHEON 6 COURSES
147 WEST 43 St. Rosoff's 152 WEST 44 St.
7 COURSE DINNER While we are right at Times Square our restaurant offers unusual restfulness. 75¢

Canterbury Lunch
Pure Food—tastily prepared by American housewives and sold at reasonable prices.
80 Nassau Street
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

Jane Davis RESTAURANT
145 WEST 55TH STREET
Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0178

Susan Prince
Thanksgiving Special
Breakfast 50c (11 to 4)
Turkey Dinner 75c
12:30 to 8:30 P. M.
808 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Sts.)
Rhinelander 4-7834

A quiet rendezvous.
Luncheon 50c-75c Dinner 75c-$1
Yama Tea Room, Inc.
47 EAST 49th STREET
Bet. Park and Madison Aves.
NEW YORK CITY
Tel. Wickersham 2-2040
Open Sundays

Jean Elizabeth Tea Room
103 WEST 86TH STREET
Luncheon 25c to 50c
Dinner 50c and 75c
Make reservations now for SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DINNER.
OPEN SUNDAYS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Lynch Law

THE world has yet to see a civilized community based upon mob law or governed by it. Lynching may avenge one crime, but it is far from establishing a social order that will suppress crime in general or that will assure justice in the detection of crime.

The hanging of the two confessed kidnapers of Brooke Hart of California is one to test the scruples of any critic of such violence. But it does not alter the fundamental rule that the calm and considered verdict of law is preferable in its social effect to the hysterical and bestial unleashing of indignation. The brutality of the execution may no more than match the brutality of the crime; but it is far from proved that brutality is its own antidote. The emotional effect on the lynchers and the spectators of such a glorification of savagery may be in the aggregate as deplorable as the effect on the lynched.

In this instance there appears to have been little doubt that the ordinary processes of trial would have resulted in the reasonably prompt conviction and punishment of the murderers in accordance with law. What the mob determined was to make its own law to fit the revolting nature of the case and to hasten the execution of vengeance. If there is any favorable meaning to be drawn from the action, it is the indication that Americans are resolved to have done with kidnaping and to make it thoroughly unattractive to any who might be tempted.

Such a resolution, extended to all kinds of racketeering, might well be applauded. That is evidently what Gov. James Rolph Jr. had in view when he characterized this flouting of law as "the best lesson California has ever given the country." But the "lesson" would better not be taken too literally. It would be a dangerous community to live in that would leave the suppression of kidnaping or the enforcement of other laws to the kind of passion the chief custodian of California's laws condones.

Let it be conceded that the administration of criminal justice in the United States is insufferably cluttered with meaningless technicalities, loopholes, political intrigue, abracadabra and subterfuges for delay. Admit that this is a national scandal to which America is only awakening. Still the short-circuiting of justice by violence settles only one case. Apart from the uncertain effect of example, it leaves uncorrected, even weakened, the general structure of legal practice which society depends upon to administer justice and preserve the public safety in a million more subtle but none the less vital cases.

If an equal number of men and women would devote to the improvement and simplification of American legal processes half as much energy as is spent in mob violence, but keep it longer sustained, they would do immeasurably more good. If a determined group of lawyers and laymen would smash into criminal-harboring legal technicalities and batter them out of American codes with as much vehemence and persistence as that of the men who pounded down the doors of the jail at San Jose, they would be protecting their communities not merely from one or two unbalanced wretches, but from a whole army of organized lawlessness that feeds on American citizens.

The perfecting of civil law would make lynch law unnecessary.

London and Locarno

IN THE search for the best method of assuring peace in Europe, it is natural that the idea of a definite Franco-British alliance should be discussed. It is the theme of articles in the French newspapers, and it has been openly advocated in sections of the British press which are, so far as circulation is concerned, extremely important.

Yet there is a general instinctive feeling which condemns special alliances as retrograde as well as impossible. A secret understanding is out of the question. A public Franco-British treaty, however defensive in character, would be interpreted as an attempt to isolate and oppress Germany.

Besides, there is a considerable and growing sentiment in Great Britain in favor of the denunciation even of existing obligations on the Continent. It is affirmed that England should in no circumstances take sides in future hostilities. A veritable campaign in this sense is being waged in popular newspapers.

Yet the Locarno accords exist, and responsible statesmen declare their intention of respecting them. The honor of England is at stake. Having signed these engagements, England must fulfill them at no matter what cost. It would be perfidious to have negotiated the accords at a crucial moment of history, and so to have determined both French and German policy, and then to evade the responsibilities which were voluntarily undertaken. Emphatically is the intention of Great Britain to stand by the Locarno accords asserted.

Nevertheless, such statements are not sufficient. It is necessary to inquire precisely what Great Britain has undertaken to do. In the event of aggression by France or Germany, Great Britain would, it is assumed, place its forces in the defense of the attacked nation. Yet it would claim the right to be the judge of the merits of the matter, and it is quite conceivable that there would be a difference of opinion. Moreover, it could put the case before the League of Nations, and, as the French suggest, there would be undue delay. Thus there is some dispute, not as to whether Great Britain would keep its promise, but as to the efficacy of this promise and as to what was intended by it.

Hence the new cry for a definite alliance which would take the place of the Locarno pact. France would then know where it stood. It would be able to rely upon British assistance in foreseeable eventualities. It would feel secure and would therefore be able to go some way in the direction of disarmament. On the other hand, Germany would know what to expect and its attitude might be greatly influenced.

Many people accept this view. So that there is, on the one side, opposition to the Locarno pact on the ground that it ties the hands of Great Britain and involves it in European affairs, and, on the other side, there is opposition on the ground that it is also altogether insufficient to serve a practical purpose and should be converted into formal engagements to France which could not be misunderstood by Germany.

The chances of inducing Great Britain to go further than it already has gone are not considerable. On the whole, the sentiment against any alliances which would automatically set two nations against a third has been strengthened in recent years. Such alliances have failed in the past because they invariably provoke counter-alliances. With all its flaws, the Locarno pact is likely to remain as the charter of western Europe, for it alone is compatible with the general conception of the League of Nations.

A Promise

VARIOUS American newspapers recently published an advertisement of such public importance as to deserve an even wider hearing than it has yet received. It was an advertisement of one of the nation's principal distilleries. Although it did not appear in the Monitor, we are glad to reproduce its substance gratis. "It seems certain now," the advertisement began, "that repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will become effective this present year. Thoughtful men and women are already asking, What will happen then?"

A pertinent question. An immediate, vital question. And we can think of few answers which we are more interested to read, and which we believe the American people will be more interested to read, than that of the liquor industry soon to be legalized to manufacture and promote the sale of alcoholic beverages in the United States:

> The first part of our answer is based on the clear recognition that the American people are not voting liquor in, but prohibition out.
>
> We recognize that there have been serious abuses in the past. . . .
>
> But we recognize most clearly of all that good policy and good taste alike dictate that we oppose these abuses by every means we may properly employ.
>
> To that end *we pledge ourselves to stand in every phase of our business for moderation and not abuse —for temperance instead of excess—for the strict observance, not merely of legal duty, but of moral duty as well.* (The italics are not ours.)

Here is a statement of policy by the distilling industry which merits a fair and careful hearing. If the distillers mean what they say, it will get a fair and careful hearing by a people overwhelmingly open to a fresh start in coping with the admitted evils of the drink trade. The distillers promise much.

Toward Cuban Recognition

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has announced that Jefferson Caffery, Assistant Secretary of State, will shortly succeed Sumner Welles as American Ambassador to Cuba. Mr. Welles will return to Havana for a brief period to conclude some unfinished business and then give way to the man who followed him in the post he formerly held in Washington and to which he will return. This turn of events should prove to be the turning point in relations between Cuba and the United States and may mean much to the Cubans in the solution of their internal problems.

The American President has pulled himself and the United States out of a deep hole with commendable tact and wisdom. He recognizes the opposition to Mr. Welles in Cuba, but does not repudiate his representative in Cuba nor does he give the appearance of retiring under fire. He satisfies the desires of the Cubans and opens the way for a speedy recognition of Cuba without loss of prestige to the American Government and holds out the hope for the revision of treaties to improve still more the relationships between the United States and Cuba.

A mild word of criticism is evoked by certain sentences of Mr. Roosevelt's and is offered in the belief that now *words* speak louder than *actions*. The actions of the present Administration with reference to Latin America as a whole have been generally commendable, and if the timing and phrasing of the messages which announce Latin-American policies can be made to suit the customs and the psychology of the peoples to whom they are addressed a vast improvement in the relationships between the Americas must undoubtedly result.

"We feel," says Mr. Roosevelt, "that no official action of the United States should at any time operate as an obstacle to the free and untrammeled determination by the Cuban people of their own destinies." Nonrecognition does this just as surely as any direct intervention and retards the development of the sort of government which the President would recognize, a government which in his words possesses "the support and approval of the people of Cuba." Nonrecognition alienates many who would support a provisional government, as was proved by recent statements from distinguished Cubans who asserted that they would serve in the Grau Cabinet if the Grau Government were recognized.

The main obstacles to a solution of the Cuban problem have been removed. Cubans are assured of the friendly interest of the United States and of the desire of Mr. Roosevelt that their difficulties may soon be patched up. The very announcement of the President may allay much of the unrest in Cuba.

Riots as Recreation

RIOTS, like hurricanes and earthquakes, usually reach their most horrendous proportions at a distance, and particularly in the headlines of newspapers. A few years ago Americans were reading almost daily about outbreaks of violence in most of the great cities of the world, from Buenos Aires to Berlin, prompted by the trial and execution of two Italians in Massachusetts. Recently Germans have encountered repeated reports of demonstrations in American cities against the Hitler régime. In Germany affairs like the disturbance in Boston on Sunday night may loom quite large and give the impression that an important number of Americans are indulging in anti-German riots.

As a matter of fact this demonstration seems to have been more an anti-police fight than anything else. For although Communists and Jews had gathered originally to protest against the appearance at the Ford Hall Forum of Dr. Friedrich Schoenemann, a National Socialist spokesman, the rioters became so engrossed in their battle with police that the arrival of Dr. Schoenemann, escorted and protected by three policemen, went almost unnoticed.

As with many riots, this one seems to have been more effective in breaking heads than changing thought. While often organized by sincere and zealous people, such demonstrations nearly always contain a large element which enjoys fighting the police more than it does persuading public opinion. As a form of recreation, riots may be rational; as a method of education, they are markedly inefficient. And irrational!

Somehow it seems so much easier to riot about the public policy of other nations than to agitate effectively for reform at home. At a time when the United States is making a tremendous effort to correct grave social and economic abuses which vitally affect every citizen, these demonstrators indirectly had nothing better to do than attempt to deny to an opponent that freedom of speech which they demand most vehemently for themselves.

The Casual Day

THE bootlegger, it seems, was "a pretty good fellow" after all. "In the qualities of generosity, charitableness, kindliness and good humor he averaged about as well as those engaged in legitimate lines of business." The words are from Philadelphia. Only the quotation marks are ours.

The Philadelphian defender of bootleggers tells of one who offered to lend him a large sum of money. That was nice. Anybody who did that later than 1929 deserves the "good fellow" label.

That's what makes this discussion disturbing. Americans like a good fellow. They need citizens embodying the qualities which our contemporary ascribes to bootleggers. Yet they have made bootleggers economically unnecessary. They have repealed that law which was supposed to make possible their existence. Is that wisdom? Is it gratitude?

THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER

Translated into English Prose

By T. E. Shaw

(Lawrence of Arabia)

This is the way Oxford University Press is advertising one of its good sellers, incidentally exhibiting pseudonymity at its unblushing frankest and inspiring us to get to work on our own Anonymous Opus (By Casual Day).

A. G. L. writes: Cambridge men will receive with regret, but no surprise, H. H.'s typically Oxonian comeback that whereas Cambridge finds chief justification for Oxford's continued existence in the fact that it acts as a spur to Cambridge's imagination, Oxford, for its part, "cannot see any justification at all for Cambridge's continued existence." But, after all, when —yes, when—was Oxford ever capable of seeing anything?

A dollar saved is a dollar made, if you believe all you read in the advertisements. The advertiser who says so in a Washington, D. C., paper should be aware that the school of economic thought which just now would save the dollar is definitely opposed to the group which would like to see a new one made.

General Johnson has called the Roosevelt Recovery Plan the seventh wonder of the world. We thought the world already had seven wonders. But General Johnson evidently wishes to assign the place of one of them to the NRA. He can do it if anybody can.

But we should like to nominate for the place of eighth wonder the spectacle of a group of people calling for recovery first, and reform later—if at all. Especially in view of the amount of general rottenness in business which has been exposed in the twilight of this depression.

A Communist meeting in Houston, Tex., the Houston Chronicle chronicles, opened with prayer and the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee." One of the speakers said the city's unemployment relief agency should not expect people to go to commissaries to get food and clothing but should "bring it out to our houses." Our own Casual Communist wishes to add that it should also be sent on approval.

Of course, in Russia, food and clothing are delivered to every comrade's door—or haven't we heard of people standing in line for hours for the privilege, not of receiving free relief, but of buying with their hard-earned rubles a little butter, a little bread?

NRA and the Constitution

By W. Y. ELLIOTT

Professor of Government, Harvard University

THE NRA, although it is only one of the strings for the long bow that is being pulled by the Roosevelt Administration, has come to symbolize the whole program of recovery in the popular imagination. This is perhaps unfortunate, for the monetary, banking, farm relief, and foreign trade policies of the Administration are all fraught with consequences at least as vital to the course of American destinies. If the codes have come to overtop the rest of the program, including the $3,000,000,000 public expenditure contained in the same act, part of the responsibility must rest upon the national passion for dramatizing the struggle in terms of war psychology, and part upon the effectiveness of General Johnson in fitting his publicity to this temper.

It is in this large sense of symbolizing the whole program that the NRA is now taken abroad as an indication that the American people have followed the republican tradition of Rome in taking to themselves a dictator in times of grave crisis. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, now the true leader of the British Government, delivered himself of some observations the other day on the American recovery program that show a feeling now current in England: "The ordinary Constitution has certainly broken down in the United States and they are practically under a dictatorship."

Such sentiments, if they are aroused only by the current devolution of powers by Congress upon the executive department, show a singular misconception of the true constitutional position in the United States. It is a very British habit to deplore as morally reprehensible any imitation of their own acts by other countries. For America to go off the gold standard, to repudiate gold contract clauses in its obligations, to attempt to manage the levels of the dollar on the foreign exchanges were all, somehow, quite shocking to the British who had just done or were doing the same things. Similarly it comes very oddly from a government with such a legislative record of acts done by orders in council without parliamentary sanction to find in the acts of the United States Government a dictatorship uncontrolled by the legislature.

Indeed, without a complete usurpation of power or without a sweeping change in the Constitution, no President of the United States can ever possess the power vested in the present British Cabinet. Congress, when it meets again, can reduce the Executive to a position of complete impotence It can never divest itself, for more than a limited period, of its powers. A disciplined party majority in the House of Commons, on the other hand, plus a subservient House of Lords, can render a Conservative Cabinet in England as legally omnicompetent as Hitler or Mussolini; and party discipline is an essential feature of the British system, but not of the American. In fact, the powers given to Mr. Roosevelt only put the President in the usual position of a British Cabinet in shaping legislation. They do not give him the powerful whip of dissolution to wield over his legislature that the British Cabinet possesses. Once his presidential patronage is gone, there is little hope of holding his Congress in line merely with the support of national sentiment.

Then there is always the third element of America's rigidly separated system of powers to consider: the federal courts. Of course no English court would interfere with an act of Parliament. But no one can say with authority just how much of the total program of the Administration will survive the scrutiny of the judicial hierarchy which heads up in the Supreme Court of the United States. There are the gravest doubts about the constitutionality of the universal control over wages and conditions of labor in the whole system of codes incorporated in the NIRA proper. It is true that the act was very carefully drawn as a temporary act in order to take advantage of the latitude allowed by the doctrine of "emergency" through which the Supreme Court sanctioned the 1916 Adamson Act for the railroads in *Wilson v. New*, and which was later used in *Block v. Hirsch* to sanction war-time control of housing and rental problems. The Administration in all its program has been careful to avoid direct price fixing, a practice which the court forbade in the *Cohen Grocery Co. Case*, even during the war. But unless the court as at present constituted has greatly changed its views, it is likely that the child labor decisions, *Hammer v. Dagenhart* and *Bailey v. Drexel Furniture Co.* will stand in the way of a direct federal interference with the regulation of conditions of labor in manufacturing. The interstate commerce power of the Federal Government has never been stretched to cover this.

In fact, social legislation on a national scale has a barrier to hurdle in the United States Supreme Court that is at least as formidable as that of the House of Lords in England. It constitutes a sort of third chamber, though its powers are, of course, only negative.

These considerations may indicate to critics who fear dictatorship that the NRA is a long way removed from executive autocracy at this stage. Even were it written into law as a statute of unlimited duration, if the courts determined it to be unconstitutional, only one of two ways would be open to force its acceptance upon them. One would be to "swamp" the court—as the Labor Party in England wishes to swamp the House of Lords—with judges known to favor the act. Such a step has never been taken. The judges would require the approval of the Senate, to say nothing of an act of Congress (both houses) creating a new court of a size sufficient to alter the views of the present court. This is a step of such seriousness that it is only conceivable where both Congress and the Executive feel certain of the overwhelming support of the country.

The only other way in which the court could be curbed would be to amend the Constitution outright, either by writing federalism out of the Constitution or by altering the court's powers of judicial review. These things may come, but they are not yet with us.

The real danger of dictatorship lies not in the NIRA as an act, or even in the recovery program as a whole. It is a danger inherent, rather, in the nationalistic temper that would isolate the economic system in order to control it. That danger is not an immediate one, unless the country should be plunged into war. But the drift toward Cæsarism would be irresistible if the United States pursued an isolated path toward self-sufficiency. The sweeping control over economic life which this entails would be apt to make a scrapping of the constitutional system inevitable.

The NIRA is only a short stage on that journey, one from which return is possible. But the currency policy of the Government indicates a further step. A managed economy is to some degree implied in every central banking system. But an isolated economy, existing in a world of embargoes and economic wars conducted through currency depreciation is a more dangerous thing.

Happily the very unwieldiness of the American system is something of a protection. Those who, with Aristotle, view security and stability as the primary ends of government will regard this as the greatest virtue of that system.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The President's Mental Attitude

IN PRACTICAL judgment, whether a thing, a speech or a policy is good, bad or indifferent is a matter of opinion or conviction, reached as a result of experience, which extends itself as an attitude of mind.

The outstanding feature of the Roosevelt Administration is its attitude of mind. We may say that this is a most hopeful and encouraging phenomenon. The President is fearless. . . . He throws into the discard theories and false philosophies of the past, . . . and seeks to find new and better ways of achieving the purpose of this Government. . . .

As to details of the Roosevelt program, there is and will be difference of opinion. Those who dislike change from established ways of doing business view the New Deal with suspicion. . . . But there are some nine or ten millions of wage earners unemployed who look hopefully toward . . . what to them will be a fairer distribution of the fruits of labor and enterprise. . . .

Precedents mean nothing at a time when the experience of years of following them is disaster. Man is a creative being; his mind draws upon an inexhaustible reservoir of ideas. In this reservoir is the solution of every problem, there to be withdrawn when conditions are ripe for its application.

The collapse of our material structure is likely to be followed by the creation of one in which spiritual values will exercise for greater domination. One should consider the fact that President Roosevelt is a devoutly religious man. It was significant, to many, that before he drove to the Capitol to take the oath of office, he attended divine worship. This may be forgotten, temporarily, by commentators on the course of finance, industry and commerce, but it explains the President's attitude of mind in the present crisis.—*Hartford* (Conn.) *Times*.

They Never Sleep!

WHILE powerful interests affiliated with the airplane business are telegraphing a plea to President Roosevelt to spend $79,000,000 at once on war planes, the British Admiralty are announcing new building plans for 1934, which include six cruisers, twelve destroyers, three submarines—all, please note, in the interest of "increasing England's bargaining power at the next naval conference in 1935."

Our aircraft industry is alarmed because it thinks this nation ranks "fourth or fifth" in the air. Consultation of the official records would remove this misconception by disclosing that the United States ranks second or third. But let that pass.

The real point is that the armament and munitions interests have an active lobby; and that lobby never sleeps. Seldom in history has it been as busy as today. Its tactics are quite familiar to those who have taken the trouble to explore them. First, an important order is secured from one nation. At once the firm getting the order rushes agents to the capitals of neighbors of the first and whispers the news. "Can you risk letting this go on without protecting yourself?" they ask. And the result, usually, is a second thumping order. It is a sinister racket.

In times like these let us remember the armaments lobby. Making all due allowance for the dangers besetting the world, let us refuse to become blinded to the greater danger which it presents.—*Boston Globe*.

An "Impressive" Memorial

A FEW months ago there met in Geneva a great company of disabled veterans of most of the countries that fought in the great war. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, addressed them, and in the course of his speech told this story:

"There is a little English village—too small to get on the map. When war broke out in '14 this village had just nineteen boys of military age, and every one of them enlisted. Emotions were deep when the war ended, for every lad had been killed in action. The village was so stirred that it wished a very impressive memorial, and finally accepted a German field piece and placed it on their central green. On one side of the carriage is a tribute inscribed to the gallant nineteen who died. On the other side is engraved the name of the British company who first sold this gun to the Germans with which British youth—like the nineteen of the village—were ruthlessly mown down."—*The Legionary* (official magazine of the Canadian Legion).

A Square Deal

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ICKES is to be complimented highly on his flat-footed announcement that the Indian craftsman, particularly the Navajo silversmith, is to have the full protection of the Government against machine-made imitation of his handiwork, which, if allowed to continue, would inevitably tend to wipe out the Indian industry entirely and rob him of one of his principal means of livelihood.

This is just simple, decent justice to the Indian. It means, moreover, preservation of an honest, hand-made, artistic, unique authentic product which cannot be accurately counterfeited by a machine. If the Indian has one inalienable right, it is to reap the fruits of his own inherent, individual artistry and toil. The man of whatever race who can do or make something impossible to others, by his initiative and his peculiar gift has earned a place in the sun and the right not to be robbed of it by unfair means. Machine-made stuff labeled "Indian-made" is a fraud, and it looks as if the Government would see that it is treated accordingly. All of which is a part of a very commendable program of encouraging development by the Indian of his own racial assets as a part of his self-sustenance. It always did seem like a mistake to make a medium good blacksmith or a day laborer out of a man who is born with the ability to fashion a beautiful object of art or a commodity which no one else can successfully imitate.—*Santa Fe New Mexican*.

Dawn of a New Day

DR. PAUL C. CADMAN, professor of economics at the University of California, addressing a joint meeting of service clubs, gave voice to the new American philosophy—that the welfare of society comes before that of the individual and that good citizens forget parties and personalities and work as a unit for the advancement of interests common to all.

The new philosophy results from the fact that the old order has broken down. Changed conditions necessitate new methods. Other nations can no longer absorb our surplus products and supply the steady returns that enabled us to maintain the old wasteful system for so long. "The idea that every man is to stand on his own feet, regardless of those around him, is gone," declared Dr. Cadman. "We are now challenged to work together." . . .

Such sentiment as this is being expressed today by thousands of men in high places and of all political faiths.

Persons should discard the idea that the program of the NRA is finished and that nature now will take its course. The NRA program is just beginning.

Unselfish coöperation must continue so long as the needs of the country demand it.

The road back to prosperity is paved with unselfish coöperation.—*Nevada State Journal* (Reno).